The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,129.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be, on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,659 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 19th December, at 4 P.M.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave Colombo	28
,, Rutnagherry	20	,, Galle	29
,, Vingoorla	20		Jan. 1872
,, Carwar	21		
,, Mangalore	22	,, Negapatam	1
,, Cannanore	23	,, Madras	3
,, Tellicherry	23	,, Coconada	5
,, Calicut	24	,, Vizagapatam	6
,, Beypore	24	,, Bimlipatam	6
,, Cochin	25	,, Gopaulpore	7
,, Alleppey	26	,, False Point	8
,, Tuticorin	27	Arrive CALCUTTA	9

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th December 1871, at noon.

	Dec.		Jan. 1872
Leave BOMBAY	25	Leave BUSSORAH	12
,, Kurrachee	29	,, Fao	12
,, Guadur	30	,, Bushire	13
	Jan. 1872		
,, Muscat	1	,, Linga	16
,, Bunder Abbas	2	,, Bunder Abbas	17
,, Linga	5	,, Muscat	19
,, Bushire	7	,, Guadur	21
,, Fao	9	,, Kurrachee	24
Arrive BUSSORAH	10	Arrive BOMBAY	27

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNT-STUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Raffin, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on THURSDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar on SUNDAY evening for Bombay :—

Hurnee	Malwan
Unjunwell	Vingorla
Rutnagherry	Goa (Panjim)
Jeytapore	Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazaar Gate Street; or 45, Kalbadevi Road; or T. G. Fernandes, Coach-builder, Byculla, opposite Jewish Synagogue.

Bombay, 23rd November 1871.

£45 TO ENGLAND.

THE magnificent first-class full power Iron Steam Ship EUROPEAN, 2,600 Tons Register, 450 Horse Power (lately of Allan's Liverpool and Canadian Line), G. F. Abram, Commander, will leave Bombay for Liverpool direct (via Suez Canal) on the 10th JANUARY 1872.

This fine Steamer has spacious Saloon and Cabins fitted up with every comfort and convenience.

A liberal Table will be kept.

First Class, to Liverpool .... £45.

Children under 10 years—half fare; Infants—free, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate rates.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, Via SUEZ CANAL.

The Russian Steam Navigation Trading and Odessa Railway Company have established a regular service between Odessa and Bombay.

IN accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400-Horse Power, 2,210 Tons, Captain Grekke, is expected here about the 10th of January next, and will have quick despatch.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February last, a direct Goods service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburgh, at reduced rates. For Freight, &c., apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th November 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. T. WILSON, SONS, and Co.'s fine new Steamer XANTHO, 1,800 tons register, 250 H. P., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL about the end of December. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers. A plan of the Saloon can be seen on application. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

THE RATES FOR PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS :—

1st Class to Liverpool	£50	Exclusive of Wines.
Do. Suez	£30	
2nd Class to Liverpool	£30	

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 6th December 1871. Agents s.s. Hantho.

P.S.—For Passage and further particulars apply to

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	23	9
Alexandria	38	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st February 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship CITY of AMOY, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th December 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 16th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN (2,180 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain N. Stewart, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI ......First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300

To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT (2,578 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain E. I. Baker, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 19th December.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. ABBOTSFORD are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th December 1871.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.

McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.

Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.

Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.

Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.

Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.

Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.

Corrugated Iron.

Jim Crows.

Smiths' English Bellows.

Floor Cloth.

Rollers, Skins.

Bundling Twine.

Paint Oil, of various sorts.

Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.

Patent Water Closets.

Traversing Screw Jack.

Belting of sizes.

Clear Cloth.

Paper for Mill use.

Iron Tanks of sizes.

Fire Bricks.

Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ROBERT BROWN, PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,

22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fixing of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given :—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.

Shank's Pan Valve Water Closets.

Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets.

Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.

Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.

Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Rool Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

Tucker's Registered Camp Lantern.

This may be used as a Hanging, Pillar, Hand, or Table Lamp, either with Candle or Oil; it is complete in itself, and packs into a very small compass ... ... Rs. 12.

Tucker's Hand, Dashboard or Belt Lamp.

A very useful companion to the Traveller ... ... Rs. 7-8.

Tucker's Improved Hand Lanterns.

Square Pattern, Rs. 6; Flat Pattern ... ... Rs. 4-8.

Lovers' Night Lamp.

Cleanly and economical, will give a good steady light for 24 hours without attention. Price, with a gross of wicks...Rs. 4-8.

Tucker's Portable Tent Lamp.

With reflector, wind-guard, extra chimney, a gross of wicks, oil and trimming can, &c., in a strong case ... ... Rs. 25.

Tucker's Improved Punkah Reading Lamp, Electro Plated on German Silver.

Most complete, useful, and elegant of its kind, with cut-glass under-dish, and green and white porcelain shade.....Rs. 55.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS,

Beautifully made and moderate in Price.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, post free to India.

Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove, Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d.

Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

ENGLISH GOODS.
(Via SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON and Co.,
SILK, WOOLLEN, and MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN
(Wholesale and Retail),
INDIA, COLONIAL and FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
50 to 52, St. Paul's Churchyard,
(Corner of Cheapside), LONDON,
Established 1843,

Invite the attention of OFFICERS of both Services, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent Post Free, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk, and Cotton Goods of every description.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements

Household Furniture

Musical Instruments

Ironmongery

Fire-arms

Agricultural Implements

Cutlery

Carriages

Saddlery and Harness

Boots and Shoes

Wines

Ales

Beers

Preserved Provisions

Stationery

Books

Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce Disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price List can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON and Co.,
50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and Balance against Bills of Lading.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam-ship PEARL, W. Morrison, Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 23rd December, at 4 P.M., calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave BOMBAY	Saturday.	Leave COCHIN	Friday.
,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Vingorla	do.	,, Calicut	do.
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Tellicherry	Sunday.
,, Carwar	do.	,, Cannanore	do.
,, Compta	do.	,, Mangalore	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Compta	do.
,, Cannanore	Wednesday	,, Carwar	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	do.	,, Goa	do.
,, Calicut	do.	,, Vingorla	do.
,, Beypore	do.	,, Rutnagherry	Wednesday.
Arrive COCHIN	Thursday.	Arrive BOMBAY	Thursday.

For Freight and Passage apply to

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Meadow Street.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA UNIQUE AND UNRIVALLED TUMASHA.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.

THURSDAY, 14th Dec., 1871.

ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE,
(FOR WHICH READ THE FOLLOWING)

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

Introductory Overture .... Selected.

Ballad .... "Pretty Swallow, Homeward Fly." ... Mr. S. Herberte.

Romanza .... La Male aux Clochettes ... Madame Carson.

M-O-Z-U-F-F-E-R-N-U-G-G-U-R,
DAVE CARSON.

Violin Fantasia .... Ce Air Vairé—De Beriot ... Mons. Semeladis.

Ballad .... "Mignonette" ... Mr. S. Herberte.

English Song .... The Lover and the Bird ... Madame Carson.

PART FIRST WILL CONCLUDE WITH
DAVE CARSON'S
VERSION OF THE LAMENTABLE LEGEND, ENTITLED,
THE SUICIDAL FAMILY,
INTRODUCING
"THE LAST OF HIS BROTHERS."

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

Song .... "The Thorn" .... Mr. S. Herberte.

"THE FIGHT AT DAME EUROPA'S SCHOOL,"
BY
DAVE CARSON.

Solo Violin ...... The Blue Bells of Scotland. Mons. Semeladis.

Scottish Song ...... "Macgregor's Gathering" .. Mr. S. Herberte.

Operatic Selection. (Verdi) .... Madame Carson.

THE EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT WILL CONCLUDE WITH
(BY PARTICULAR REQUEST)
THE BENGALEE BABOO,
BY
DAVE CARSON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle...Rs.	4 0 0	Gallery ......Rs.	2 0 0
Stalls .... ,,	3 0 0	Pit .... ,,	1 0 0

Children—Half Price.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at 9 P.M. Reserved Seat Tickets may be obtained of SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from MONDAY, 25th, to THURSDAY, the 28th December, both days inclusive. Also on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.

For the Bank of Bengal,
T. SMITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 13th December 1871.

SHIP PEMBROKESHIRE, from London, being now due, CONSIGNEES of GOODS are informed, that we, as Agents, will LAND CARGO and DELIVER SAME at the Bunders.

Rates for Landing can be ascertained on application.

THOMAS STEUART & Co.,

13, Meadow Street. Agents Ship Pembrokeshire.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that SHARE CERTIFICATES for the 500 New Shares lately created, WILL BE READY for ISSUE on and after the 18th INSTANT, and will be handed to Shareholders against the Receipts granted to them for amount of Calls paid up and the Premium. New Certificates for the original 2,00 Shares are in course of preparation, and timely notice will be given when these are ready for exchange against the Old Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th December 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that GANGJEE CANGJEE and RUTTONBAI, Widow of the late Dhunjee Ebjee, deceased, have contracted to sell to NURSEY KHATAO, all that piece or parcel of Ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises erected thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 107, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 667, situate on the eastern side of Cazee Syed Street, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 269 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a public passage in common for the use of the said premise and the premises of Byramjee Furdoonjee, on the west by Cazee Syed Street, on the north by the house of Govurdhun Maharaz, and on the south by the house of Sewjee Mockanee. All persons having any Claims on, to, or against the said premises, by way of inheritance, mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same, in writing, to the Undersigned, within eight days from this date, otherwise the said intended purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, which will be treated as abandoned.—Dated this 13th day of December 1871.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.

THE GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Founded, A.D. 1844.

Head Office—No. 101, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Bombay Agent :—T. F. PUNNETT, Bruce Lane.

Medical Referee :—SURGEON J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S.

The entire Profits are divided amongst the Holders of Participating Policies.

Profits on Participating Policies can be applied first in extinguishing the Premiums, and then in making the Policies payable during the life-time of the Assured.

The lives of Parsee and Eurasian gentlemen are accepted at European Civilian Rates.

All necessary Forms and other requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances and the Rates of Premium may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

T. F. PUNNETT, Agent.

Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, December 1871.

Winsor & Newton's ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS.

(Two Annas allowed off each Rupee for Cash.)

PATENT COLLAPSIBLE TUBES,
Expressly Prepared for India,
from As. 8 to Rs. 3-8 each.

Oil Colour Boxes,

Completely fitted.

	Rs.	
Improved "Pocket" Box, fitted with 12 colours, brushes, chalks, porte-crayon, folding palette, and knife	16	8
Improved "Sketching" Box, fitted with 19 colours, brushes, chalks, porte-crayon, dipper, knife, varnish, palette, and oil	33	0
Improved "Portable" Box, fitted with 24 colours, brushes, chalks, porte-crayon, dipper, palette, knife, varnish, and drying oil	40	0
Improved "Small Studio" Box, fitted with 26 colours, brushes, chalks, porte-crayon, dipper, palette, ivory and steel knives, varnish, oil, and turpentine	45	0
Improved "Middle Studio" Box, fitted with 38 colours, brushes, chalks, charcoals, porte-crayon, palette, ivory and steel knives, double dipper, linseed oil, varnish, drying oil, and turpentine	65	0
Improved "Large Studio" Box, fitted with 50 colours, brushes, chalks, charcoals, porte-crayon, palette, ivory, and steel knives, single and double dippers, mahl stick, copal and mastic varnishes, drying linseed, and poppy oils, turpentine, and 3 millboards	112	0

The Companion

Oil Colour Tube Box.

A capital convenience for carriage of colours in immediate readiness for use. Price Rs. 18.

Prepared Canvas.

For oil painting; of 27 inches, 30 inches, 36 inches, 45 inches, and 60 inches widths, by the yard or roll of 6 yards.

Millboards;

Sketching Papers;

Oils and Media;

Sable Brushes;

Palettes;

Dippers;

Panels;

Varnishes;

Hoghair Brushes;

Badger Hair do.;

Palette Knives;

Slabs and Mullers;

and

Materials of every description.

WINSOR and NEWTON'S
Illustrated Catalogue of
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
FOR
WATER COLOUR AND OIL PAINTING
Of every description; post-free,
On application to the Agents,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

THE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Company's Office, No. 1, Church Gate Street, within the Fort, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of December 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M., to confirm the following Resolutions unanimously passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 12th day of December 1871 :—

1. Proposed by Kessowjee Naik, Esquire, seconded by J. Jefferson, Esquire,—"That this Company be wound up voluntarily."

2. Proposed by Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Esquire, seconded by J. R. Duxbury, Esquire,—"That Mr. H. W. Payne be appointed a Liquidator, and his remuneration be Rs. 500."

3. Proposed by Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Esquire, seconded by Kessowjee Naik, Esquire,—"That this Meeting desires to record the thanks of the Company for the great services rendered by Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esquire, and for having liberally foregone any remuneration for such services and his legal rights to be compensated."

4. Proposed by Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Esquire, seconded by Kessowjee Naik, Esquire,—"That this Meeting desires to record the thanks of the Company for the Hon'ble Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy having waived all claims in respect of the lease of the piece of ground which the Company had agreed to take from him."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

NOTICES.

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.—This COTTON GIN, having been perfected in England, cleans Cotton of every description more efficiently and rapidly than any of the Gins now in use.

A 30-Inch Gin has been put up in our Iron Works at Byculla, where it can be seen at work on reference to Mr. ROBSON, the Manager.

Particulars as to Price, &c., may be obtained on application at our Metal Mart, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Western India.

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.

We have been instructed by Mr. Ed. Jones, Patentee of JONES' COTTON GIN, to institute legal proceedings against any person or persons infringing his patent.

W. NICOL & Co.

RUSSELL and CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

ROWLAND and CO.,
SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS, 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50. The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER and OPTICIAN,

By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA.

In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

Sole Agent in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Menist, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	20 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from	10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branch—Simla.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
No. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

HAS the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Bombay, that he has received a nice and beautiful stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY direct from London and Geneva, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, repeating and 15 days' Watches; also to match, Gold and Silver Chains of the well known manufacturers of London, consisting of 9, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and Alberts of the latest choice and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoiseshell, Canary Birds, Singing Boxes, playing and singing one and two at a time. Clocks for Offices and Dining-rooms, Schools and Cook-rooms, ordered out from Messrs. HOLLOWAY & Co. of London and CARTWRIGHT & Co. of the same place.

Electric Clocks, going three at a time, put to any distance from each other.

Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month, and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just the pieces for a hall, all of them striking hours and half hours, also One Year Marble Time-pieces.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and any other mechanical pieces, carefully undertaken, and finished within the shortest delay possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. MEER ALLY DHURRUMSEY a PARTNER in our FIRM.

COWASJEE JEHANGHEERJEE & Co.

12th December 1871.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY SAW MILLS.—We are prepared to execute ORDERS for First-class MOULMEIN TEAK SCANTLINGS of ordinary sizes, at Rs. 2-8 per Cubic Foot.

W. NICOL & Co.

20th November 1871.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—An AGENCY of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION will be OPENED at TELLICHERRY on or about 11th instant, under the management of Mr. GABRIEL ROSS.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

Bombay, 8th December 1871.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

COCKBURN'S UNITED SERVICE AGENCY SOCIETY.—The LONDON BRANCH of this Society is now OPEN and prepared to execute any Commissions that may be entrusted to it, purchasing ANYTHING that may be ordered through it at the lowest possible prices for READY MONEY ONLY, and performing every description of Agency business for its Members at actual cost price.

Orders, and Applications to become Members, and for Employment, Exchanges, &c., &c., to be addressed to the MANAGER, Cockburn's U. S. A. Society, 8, Craig's Court, London, S.W.

TENDERS for BUILDING the NEW SAILOR'S HOME will be received by the Undersigned up to 3rd January 1872.

Further information will be afforded, and the Drawings and Specifications may be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned during Office hours, up to the 24th instant.

Printed copies of the Specification, Schedule of Prices, and Tender Form may be obtained on payment of Three Rupees.

J. HART, C.E.,
Acting Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

New Secretariat Building, Bombay, 4th December 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for Works to be executed at the Sassoon Bunder, Colaba, consisting of SEA and WHARF WALLS, FILLING IN of BUNDERS, DEEPENING of BOAT BASIN, &c.

Plans and Specifications of the proposed Works may be seen at the Office of Mr. A. W. FORDE, C. E., Meadow Street, on and after MONDAY the 11th instant.

Tenders to be addressed to Messrs. D. SASSOON and Co., and to be delivered at their Office, No. 4, Forbes Street, not later than the 20th instant.

Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co. do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Bombay, 8th December 1871.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY
BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

The Committee invites TENDERS for the Supply of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES for ONE YEAR, commencing 1st January 1872, as per schedules :—

Beef, Mutton, Milk, Bread, Flour, Rolong, Rice, Plums, Tea, Sugar, Oil, Firewood, Charcoal, Vegetables of sorts, Country Shoes, and many other articles in use, concerning which full information as to probable quantities, present rates, &c., &c., will be furnished upon application.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules can be obtained by intending Contractors upon application at the Secretary's Office, Byculla Schools.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest, nor to assign any reason for the rejection of any, Tender.

Tenders will be received up to the 22nd December 1871.

Byculla Schools, 1st December 1871.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example :—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

EXOTIC SEED.—The Undersigned has the honour to request, that any Government Officials, or Private Gentlemen, who desire to be SUPPLIED with EXOTIC SEED for next SEASON'S SOWING, will have the goodness to send INDENTS to this Office, in the following Form, and not later than the 20th proximo, after which no Indents can be arranged for.

A. Thos. MOORE, Major,
Acting Cotton Commissioner.

Cotton Commissioner's Office, Bombay 28th November 1871.

Variety.	Quantity required Cwt.	Qr.	lbs.	To what place to be forwarded, on arrival.	Remarks.

Date ——

Station ——

——Signature

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING of the MEMBERS and the ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the SCHOOL of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY will be HELD at the Institution, at Mahim, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m.

At the Annual Public Meeting it will be proposed—

(1.) That the following be substituted for Clause II. of the Constitution of the Society :—

"The object of the Society shall be to provide for the Maintenance and Education of Scottish Orphans and of such other children of European descent as the Society shall consider to have sufficient claim to the benefits of the Institution, but not to the exclusion of children of Scottish parentage, who shall in all cases have first claim to admission."

(2.) That the following be substituted for the first twenty-two words of Clause XIII of the Constitution of the Society :—

"A General Meeting of the Members of the Society shall be held yearly in such month as the Committee may decide."

G. R. WILSON, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 12th December 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS, and also RETURN TICKETS for HORSES, between all Stations, issued on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, will be available for RETURN on any day up to and including WEDNESDAY, 3rd January next.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 9th December 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OIL and COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT OIL, CASTOR OIL, and COTTON WASTE, required by the Company for TWELVE MONTHS, commencing the 1st day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered, the annual consumption, averaging about 420 tons of Cocoanut Oil, 460 tons of Castor Oil, and 106 tons of Cotton Waste. Samples may be seen at the Storekeepers' Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tender for Oil or Cotton Waste," as the case may be, and which must specify the rate per cwt., delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 13th January 1872.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 in Cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same find security equal to 10 per cent. of the estimated aggregate amount of such Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Wm. WARDEN MORICE.

Stores Office Byculla, 24th November 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, the 18th inst., the LOCAL TRAINS running between BOMBAY and BANDORA and VERAUR, will be SLIGHTLY ALTERED.

The Down and Up Mails will, owing to the limited accommodation at stations south of Grant Road, start from and arrive at Grant Road instead of from Church Gate Street.

A new Station will be OPENED at the road leading from the Parell Road near the Elphinstone College to Mahaluxmee.

The line is now OPENED between Ahmedabad and Veerumgaum for Passenger, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, Cattle and Goods Traffic.

For further particulars see Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th December 1871.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE OF LONDON.

WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF THE SHAREHOLDERS.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

Head Office.
Lombard Street and Charing Cross, London.

Trustees and Directors.

Decimus Burton, Esq.

Travers Buxton, Esq.

The Hon'ble James Byng.

Octavius Edward Coope, Esq.

William Cotton, Esq.

George Arthur Fuller, Esq.

Charles Emanuel Goodhart, Esq.

James Alexander Gordon, Esq.

Edward Hawkins, (Junior), Esq.

Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq., M. P.

William James Lancaster, Esq.

John Dorien Magens, Esq.

John Timothy Oxley, Esq.

Benjamin Shaw, Esq.

William James Thompson, Esq

Henry Heyman Toulmin, Esq.

Mathew Whiting, Esq.

Policies of Insurance granted on Merchandize, Warehouses, and Shops, Dwelling Houses, and their contents and other insurable property at Current Rates.

The Undersigned are now prepared to accept risks for Short Periods at a considerable reduction on former rates, particulars of which can be had on application.

BRICE, BROWN, & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

By Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Richard Southwell Bourke, EARL OF MAYO, K.P., G.C.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I., *Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government; the East India and E. B. Railways; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies;*

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
Ecclesiastical Furniture Suppliers.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, Bentinck Street,
Calcutta.
52, Old Broad Street, London.
97, Rue de Richelieu, Passage Princes
(Ancien Passage Mires), Paris.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. Lazarus & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. Lazarus, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz. :—

Good Work with unadulterated Materials.

Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.

Uniform Scale of Charges.

Strict and competent Supervision.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention :—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail; yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co., humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS,

Throughout India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLE.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Home Novelties, they have made up, on their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at this time in England.

It is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and power of skilful manipulation contributes, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruder sex.

The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develope the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other requisites so specially arranged, as to admit of easy and graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Table is obviated, the interest and excitement of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. From these considerations the "Alexandra Table" has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and has already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first families of the British Aristocracy.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of Billiards, Battue, and Bagatelle may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

Billiard Cushions Renovated.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS

THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER, WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener. Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each. Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Billiard Table Manufacturers, Calcutta.
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (registered).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

Price per Bottle—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

We have received, ex RODDEE, a further consignment of this brand.

Cases containing 1 doz. Quarts .... Rs. 40 each.

Ditto 2 ,, Pints .... ,, 43 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1871.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s BRANDIES.

No. 1 First Quality, Black Capsule ...... at Rs. 33 per dozen.

No. 2 Second ,, Yellow ,, ... ,, 29 ,,

No. 3 Third ,, White ,, ... ,, 25 ,,

A Liberal Discount will be given.

Terms Cash.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA,
No. 40, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1871.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON, & Co.'s	
Brandy,	Rs. 25 per doz.
Sherry	,, 25 ,,
GORDON'S	
Brown Sherry	,, 24 ,,
LARRONDE FRERE'S	
St. Julien	,, 12 ,,
Margaux	,, 15 ,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 20 ,,
Superior Old Cognac	,, 25 ,,
W. McEWAN'S	
Beer, Quarts	,, 4-8 ,,
Ditto Pints	,, 2-8 ,,

REMINGTON & Co.

THE Undersigned have for SALE, at their Godowns, the following :—

EXSHAW'S BRANDY, No. 1	Rs. 33 per doz.
,, MARGAUX CLARET	14 ,,
CURCIER and AUDIT'S BRANDY	20 ,,
PARTICIPATION CHARENTAISE—	
BRANDY, Blue Label	19 ,,
,, Yellow ,,	23 ,,
,, Pink ,,	26 ,,
,, White ,,	29 ,,
Salt's Beer, in quarts	5 ,,

Messrs. E. W. Reilly & Co.'s GUNS and RIFLES, breech-loading, and REVOLVERS.

Lawrence's No. 3 Grain GUNPOWDER, in cases of 25 Tins of 1 lb. each.

Also the following CARRIAGES—

A Landau, by H. Black & Son, London.

A Canoe Barouche, on C Springs, by Messrs. Ness Brothers.

A do. by R. Ness, Senr., suitable for one or two Horses.

A few Sets Silver-mounted Single HARNESS.

FORBES & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MALABAR HILL.

	Rent.
Bungalow No. 19, newly built	Rs. 75
,, ,, 20, vacated by Messrs. Corbin & Co.	125
,, ,, 56B, vacated by Mr. Dixon	150
The Bungalow formerly in the occupation of Mr. Marval	200
Bungalow No. 60C, now in the occupation of Mr. C Wood	175
,, ,, 72A, ,, H. Maxwell, Esq.	300
,, ,, 105, ,, Messrs. Scott and others	150
,, ,, 118, ,, Mr. Glover	200
,, ,, 128, now vacant	75
,, ,, 143, vacated by C. Griffiths, Esq.	250
,, ,, 161, ,, Captain Hoskins	300

Also six other Bungalows. Rents, Rs. 300, 300, 175, 100, 75 and 75.

BREACH CANDY.

THE spacious BUNGALOW, with a detached HOUSE, beautifully situated near the shore, now in the occupation of Messrs. Fox and Macpherson. Another Upper-storied Bungalow at Breach Candy, open to the seabreeze, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Kinloch. For Rent and other particulars apply to the Undersigned. A third Upper-storied Bungalow facing the sea. Rent only Rs. 150.

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

CUMBALLA HILL.

A small BUNGALOW, for Rs. 60. Also, the Upperstoried Commodious Bungalow "THE HERMITAGE," on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of C. E. Bann, Esq. A third Bungalow for Rs. 75. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

TO LET, the spacious UPPER FLOOR of the Premises known as the Old Commissariat Office, with Three GODOWNS capable of holding 1,000 packages.

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

BYCULLA.—A very commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW, opposite to the Hope Hall Hotel. Rent Rs. 200.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

FOUR BUNGALOWS in MAZAGON. Rents, Rs. 125, 125, 140, and 75. The Commodious BUNGALOW on Victoria Road, Mount, lately vacated by Mr. Hynes. Rent Rs. 150. Two other Upper-storied Bungalows. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

THE spacious FIRST FLOOR in Meadow Street, above Messrs. Neuberg and Co.

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

FORT.

RESIDENCES and OFFICES in Rampart Row, Hornby Row, and several other parts of the Fort. Several Rooms TO LET cheap in Apollo House; also, Godowns and Shops underneath. The whole of the House also could be had on moderate terms. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

SECOND FLOOR of a HOUSE in Hornby Row, for a Residence. Water laid on. Rent, Rs. 125, free of all terms.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

TO LET, on Parell Hill, after the 15th instant, the HOUSE at present in the occupation of Mr. Soden.—Apply to

NARAYAN VASUDEVJEE.

36, Kalbadavie Road.

TO LET, Convenient OFFICES and GODOWNS in Forbes, Apollo, and Marine Streets, and in the Elphinstone Circle.—For Rents and other particulars apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, December, 1871.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

Several APARTMENTS, fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street,

A spacious GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Bagh."

One BUNGALOW on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Ardeshir Nusserwanjee Mody.

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

For the next Hot Season, say April and May, a BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld)

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that the Hotel is now OPEN.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Mofussil Press shares at Rs. 580. Little doing in other shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Naml. value ℘ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	650
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	187½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	90
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,465
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	122
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	795
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	355

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,150
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	925
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	350
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	6,900
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,115
200	500	all	53½do.	Do New	480
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	800
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,200
350	2,000	all	200 ps	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co.	9,400
800	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,065
200	6,000	6,000	228 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,375
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,100
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1000
2,000	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	570
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE,

From Monday, 4th Dec., to Saturday, 9th Dec. 1871.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	11,193	12	0
House Rate	4,747	12	9
Police Rate	2,106	1	3
Lighting Rate	2,106	1	3
Water Rate	9,550	15	11
Halalcore Cess	1,796	3	3
Market Fees	3,815	7	6
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	4,041	6	0
Miscellaneous Fees	542	10	5
Fines and Penalties	202	8	0
Town Duties	9,893	1	7
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	1,700	0	0
Total Rs.	51,695	11	11

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

CALCUTTA.—9TH DECEMBER.

Government Securities—The market has a slight tendency to improvement. Several transactions in 4 per cents were reported, large amounts at Rs. 99-10. or 1-6 discount, and lesser amounts, small sums, at Rs. 99-12 to 99-14, or 1-4 to 1-2 discount.

Sales of 5½ per cents were reported at Rs. 110; but in the afternoon there were buyers at this price without finding sellers.

In shares the transactions reported were :

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,450.

Uncovenanted Bank shares at Rs. 87.

Bengal Tea Co.'s shares at Rs. 67.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—13TH DECEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 13th December, 2-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 14 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Red Sea, 13th December, 1-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 5 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 12th to 9 P.M. of the 13th December is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta	5	49	0	4
„ Galle	10	48	2	10
„ Kurrachee	0	30	0	4
„ Madras	0	25	0	5

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 13th Dec., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 12th Dec., 1-15 P.M. Cable right Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 0s. 0d. Nom.
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	European (s)	Shaw	Calcutta, Dec. 3.
	City of Amoy	Swan	Glasgow, Aug. 29.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
9	Corlie	Sorrie	Adelaide, Oct. 13.
	Khersonese	Ellison	London, Aug. 26.
10	Daphne	Cross	Liverpool, Aug. 27.
	City of York	Auld	—, Aug. 28.
	Clifton Belle	Buchart	Aden, Oct. 9.
	Benares	Nacoda	Jedda, Aug. 21.
	Penang (s)	Dickenson	Moulmein, Dec. 2.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.			
9	Viceroy		

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.		
9	Sattara (s)	Bombay.
	Nutmoo (s)	Mowelgunge.
	China (s)	Suez.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 13th Dec., 8-2 A.M.—Mail Steamer from China signalled.

DAILY IMPORTS.—13TH DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Virago s, 20 cases preserved cheese, bacon, and hams, King King & Co.

Saladin, 34 cases old tom, S. Merwanjee & Co.

M. M. Peter, 293 cases old tom, D. Sorabjee & Co.

Xantho s, 5 cases oilmanstores, 2 cases bacon, and 2 cases cheese, P. Framjee & Co. ; 1 case hardware, P. Nowrojee ; 83 barrels beer, S. Rustomjee Sookhia ; 5 cases varnish and 3 casks green colour, N. N. Tyebally & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—13TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British Princess, 75 bales cotton, Spencer, Shaw&Co. ; 2,000 bundles coir yarn, H. M. Cassum ; 25 bales cotton, L. Damodhur ; 48 bales cotton, S. Narondass ; 50 bales cotton, M. Moteechund.

Eastern Light, 200 bales hemp and 100 bales old gunneys, L. Narronjee ; 100 bales cotton, M. Jamsetjee ; 280 bales cotton, G. Gangjee.

Prince Regent, 20 bales cotton, V. Coorjee ; 300 bales cotton, D. Hormusjee ; 50 bales cotton, C. Soonderjee & Co.

Sir Walter Scott, 300 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Adams and Kennedy.

Royal Sovereign, 100 cwts. bones, Edward Bates & Co.

Mahableshwur, 150 bags linseed, N. Meetha.

The Foundling, 14 bales cotton, C. Premjee ; 100 bales cotton, V. Vulubdass.

Columbian s, 34 bales cotton, T. Vurjdass ; 22 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co. ; 25 bales wool, K. Ramjee ; 2 bundles carpet woolen, G. Meerzan ; 55 bales cotton, M. Thackersey & Co.

Indus s, 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co. ; 50 bales cotton, G. H. Fazul & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Xantho s, 5 bales cotton, C. Megjee ; 60 bales wool, N. Runsordass ; 44 bales cotton, G. Buldew ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 12 bales hides, P. Assur ; 28 bales cotton, D. M. Jewraz ; 121 bales cotton, R. Gopejee ; 250 bales cotton, C. Furdonjee ; 75 bales cotton, R. Laljee ; 50 bales cotton, D. Gopejee ; 23 bales wool, S. Tyabjee ; 75 bales wool J. Pursotum ; 85 bales wool, P. Kessowjee ; 43 bales wool, and 51 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, C. Ludha ; 12 cases indigo, S. Tyebjee & Co. ; 60 bales wool, N. Runsordass ; 90 packages coffee, K. Nansee.

FOR LONDON.

Columbian s, 113 pieces E. teeth, C. Alloobhoy ; 26 bundles deer horns, P. Damjee ; 25 cases peacock feathers, M. Jewan ; 76 bales skins, C. Esmall & Co. ; 6 bales hides, H. G. Husson & Co. ; 12 bales hides and 15 cases fishmaws, P. Assur.

Indus s, 107 bundles hides, J. Peerbhoy ; 60 bundles hides, C. Dattoo.

FOR TRIESTE.

Indus, s, 600 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

Flora s, 200 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.

Columbian s, 26 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Columbian s, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 50 bales cotton, A. Blascheck & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Columbian s, 76 bales cotton, H. Cupoorchund ; 36 bales cotton, T. Vurjdass

Indus s, 200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried ; 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Columbian s, 3 bundles shawls, H. Attaoola.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 13.

Holt, Captain, 2nd Queen's, on duty, from Poona.

Lester, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

Hilton, Lieutenant, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

Barclay, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on duty, from ——.

Cope, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, to appear before a medical board, from Saugor.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 13.

Barclay, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.

Wetherall, Captain, on duty, to Deolalee.

Harward, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Lahore.

Currie, Captain, 1st Light Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.

Lamb, Officiating Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, on duty, to Poona.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

The uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half Year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three Months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One Month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

IN the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail or Europe.

Per Annum ....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

PANCHGUNNY SCHOOL.

HEAD MASTER—MR. J. BLUNT WILKINSON, B. A., of Jesus College, Cambridge.

This SCHOOL, in connexion with the Diocesan Board of Education, will be OPENED for BOARDERS and DAY SCHOLARS, on MONDAY, 8th January, 1872.

The teaching is up to the University Standard for Matriculation.

For Terms, &c., apply to the HEAD MASTER, care of Rev. C. F. H. JOHNSTON, Marine Lines, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

COLLEY—At Seetapore, the wife of Sergeant-Major J. W. Colley, "The Buffs," of a son.

HOMFRAY—December 4th, at Sehore, Central India, the wife of Captain J. Homfray, Bhopal Battalion, of a daughter.

HOLT—December 8th, at Hastings, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. P. J. Holt, B. P. S., of a son.

LEIGH—December 8th, at Fort William, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Frank Leigh, of a son—still born.

SINCLAIR—December 9th, at Madras, the wife of D. G. Sinclair, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Travancore Sircar, of a daughter.

WADE—December 9th, at Mongbyr, Mrs. R. V. Wade, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LEGGETT—PODMORE—December 11th, at Barrackpore, near Calcutta, J. B. Leggett, Esq., Captain, Madras Staff Corps, fourth son of the late Major-General J. Leggett, H. E. I. C. S., to Mary Lily, eldest daughter of J. Podmore, Esq., of Upper Norwood, Surrey.

SANDELL—HURST—December 7th, at Christ's Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. W. Spencer, Chaplain, Mr. Joseph W. H. Sandell, to Isabella Hellenor, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Hurst, of Mussoorie.

STUTEHBURY—MILLER—December 7th, at St. John's Church, Raneegunge, Edward Stutehbury, of Raneegunge, to Ellen Powell, second daughter of the late Henry Miller, Esq., of Ipswich.

DEATHS.

BROUGHTON—December 8th, at No. 13, Garden Reach, Calcutta, Frances, widow of the Rev. Thomas Delves Broughton, late rector of Bletchley, Bucks, aged 71 years.

D'SOUZA—December 9th, at Perambore, at his residence, Mr. Bartholomew D'Souza, aged 55 years, 2 months, and 7 days.

LAYBOURN—December 8th, at his residence, Woodstock House, Napier Park, Madras, George Benjamin Laybourn, Esq., aged 51 years, 11 months and 9 days.

SANDELLS—December 4th, at Rawul Pindee, George James Sandells, aged 47.

SIMPSON—December 9th, at Agra, suddenly, Maurice William, the infant son of John and Theresa Anne Simpson.

TARRANT—December 11th, at Allahabad, Wilfred Walter Alban, son of Henry Jeffery and Eleanor Tarrant, aged 1 month and 15 days.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India. Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1871.

THERE is no abatement in the anxiety felt concerning the condition of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales ; but it appears on the contrary rather to increase. There is the greatest desire on the part of all classes to obtain the latest intelligence, and the hopes and fears excited by the telegrams form the almost exclusive topics of conversation. The condition of His Royal Highness continues to be so critical that an intimation of his death would take us little by surprise, but yet we eagerly catch at any hopeful item in the intelligence which we are so promptly receiving by telegraph. It is evident that the severe affliction laid upon the Prince has touched with sorrow the hearts of the people, and it is in such circumstances as the present that we can appreciate the true affection entertained for the Queen and her family by all Britons, and also by our native fellow-subjects. We have already mentioned what might indeed have been taken as a matter of course, that special prayers were offered up in the churches in town on Sunday for the recovery of the Prince ; and the Hindoos and Parsees of Bombay have since held largely attended meetings for the purpose of imploring the Almighty to spare his life. The general effect of the telegrams received on Monday and Tuesday was not such as to warrant any hope of the recovery of the Prince, but yesterday there was a more hopeful tone about the despatches, though there is still sufficient cause for grave fears being entertained. On Monday, we were told that His Royal Highness had passed a very restless night, that in the morning there was a recurrence of the gravest symptoms, and at noon the disheartening news was again telegraphed that there was no hope of his recovery. Tuesday's intelligence was generally to the effect that no important change had taken place, but it was mentioned that the Prince was then suffering from "severe pulmonary congestion"—intelligence at which medical men gravely shook their heads, for generally when the lungs of a patient struggling with typhoid fever become affected, the probability is against his ever getting the better of the disease. Yesterday, the condition of the Prince was much the same as before, but one or two items in the telegrams seemed to justify a more hopeful view of the case. We were told that His Royal Highness' pulse continued good, that the prostration was not increasing, that he still retained the power of taking nourishment—which is greatly in his favour—and that altogether his condition was "somewhat more hopeful." The wish is no doubt to a great extent father to the thought, but the telegrams received yesterday seemed to be regarded by all as justifying a belief that the Prince may yet become well, and should such be the result great will be the rejoicings on all sides.

IT always gives us pleasure to be able to agree with the Government of Bombay on any subject ; and we believe that the Resolution signed by Colonel Kennedy which we publish this morning, with regard to the completion of the Bombay and Baroda Railway, will be generally accepted as very creditable to the Public Works Department. Let the Resolution only be speedily followed by action, and the mistake made in 1864 in destroying the Back Bay sands will at last be in some degree atoned for. It will always be a matter for regret that the two Railways were not brought into Bombay by a single line, which, skirting the whole harbour foreshore, from Mazagon to Middle Colaba, with goods stations at every bunder, might have had a splendid passenger terminus for the traffic of all India on the reclaimed land between the Wellington Pier and the Grant Buildings. Petty jealousies were, however, allowed to override considerations of what the public interest required; and, after nearly a quarter of a century of squabbling, both the great railway lines remain unfinished, and neither is satisfied with the prospect of only being able after all to get a share of the traffic which is now divided into two streams instead of being concentrated in one. Immense sums of money have been spent on the few miles of railway constructed within the island ; and it is hardly necessary now to point out that the most costly and egregious blunder committed by the Government in this business was the cutting up of the Back Bay foreshore. The railways ought to have approached Colaba along the harbour side of the island ; and a tramway from Colaba to Chowpatty would have been sufficient for the natural traffic between those two places. But, once the Back Bay reclamation was half carried out, and trains could actually run as far as Colaba, it would have been disgraceful to leave the Back Bay works unfinished and unused, and to commence new approaches to Colaba on the opposite side of the island.

The local Government has, therefore, acted wisely in determining to fulfil the design of the promoters of the Back Bay Reclamation scheme, so far as regards the extension of the railway to the Gun Carriage property ; and Colonel Kennedy's proposals for making the best use possible of the railway without allowing it to be an eyesore to the whole neighbourhood are marked by good sense and good taste. The extension of the line of rail is to be skilfully taken advantage of to give the public the benefit of an open space and a broad carriage road along the foreshore of Back Bay from Middle Colaba to Malabar Hill. The railway from the Church-gate Station to the Cooperage will be sunk below the level of the Esplanade, and overbridges will cross it at either end of this section—giving access from the Esplanade to the land which is about to be reclaimed from the margin of the railway up to the timber staging which has for the last seven years been left out in the sea to mark what might have been. When the whole plan has been carried out, a person driving from Colaba may strike off the present road just beyond the Gun Carriage ground, and, entering on the reclaimed land, come into the Fort across the Cooperage overbridge, or continue his course by the seashore, without crossing the railway at all, the whole way to Malabar Point. Carriages from the Bandstand or the Fort, again, may cross the railway by a raised bridge at the Church-gate Station, and drive to Malabar Hill by the new road outside, close to the sea and at a safe distance from the railway ; instead of being compelled, as at present, to use a road which is separated from the sea by a railway to which it is in uncomfortable and even dangerous proximity, and by a wide stretch of waste land beyond. There can be no doubt that such a change will vastly increase the attractiveness of this part of Bombay ; and the Public Works Department seems bent on doing something to increase its wholesomeness also, for Captain Baker has sent a notice to the Municipality requiring the town to do away with the nuisance of the Sonapore drain, which, with its disgusting smells, and fetid deposit on the foreshore of Back Bay, threatens to spoil all the vaunted improvements effected on the western side of the island. Colonel Kennedy seems, in fact, resolved to run a race with Mr. Hope in doing good to Bombay, and we shall be among the first to applaud him if he comes in an easy winner. He will be a real benefactor to the place if he gives us, outside the railway line, a new Esplanade and carriage drive instead of the sands which we have lost and which an energetic Municipality would never have allowed the Government to filch from the town in 1864. The only words of the resolution which seem to mar its fair promise of immediate good work are those in which Colonel Kennedy says—"His Excellency in "Council expects to be in a position, almost "immediately, to issue orders for the completion "of the reclamation of the space between the "timber staging and the shore to the south of "Sonapore." Similar "expectations" have been so often disappointed that we own to a foreboding that in the present instance also the fulfilment of His Excellency's hopes may yet be long delayed.

WE would remind members of the Asiatic Society that a proposal to reduce the subscription from Rs. 100 a year to Rs. 50 a year, or Rs. 5 a month, will be brought forward at the monthly meeting, to be held at four o'clock this afternoon.

SOME trained Forest Conservancy Assistants are now on their way out to India from Europe.

CHOLERA has reappeared in Western Mekran, and intermittent fever is prevalent in the town of Gwadur.

IT is said that on the separation of Sylhet and Cachar from Bengal, the Dacca and Chittagong divisions will be amalgamated.

THE Rajputana State Railway works will very soon commence in earnest. The engineering staff are now nearly all upon the field.

MR. FORSYTH, the Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States, has held a Durbar at Ludiana, at which all the native Chiefs from some distance paid their respects to him.

IT is rumoured in Calcutta that Assam is to be made a Chief Commissionership. The *Indian Observer* has heard from England that this step has been definitively decided upon.

IT is believed that the papers in the Roberts' case are in circulation among the members of the Supreme Council formally for information, and possibly for an expression of opinion.

THE Dacca paper says that the Post Office officials are making great exertions to complete the postal arrangements along the lines of the Lushai Expedition, and have engaged a number of dâk runners at from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 16 per month.

LORD ULICK BROWNE, Commissioner of Chittagong, has been asked to officiate in room of Mr. Hogg as Chairman of the Justices and Commissioner of Police, in case of the latter gentleman carrying out his intention of taking furlough to England early next year.

A CONTEMPORARY puts down the number of deaths amongst the coolies under Captain Hidayat Ali at about 200. An attempt is being made to enlist local coolies, but in the meantime, we read, the General is prevented from advancing beyond Tipai Mukh for the want of them.

AMONG the latest reports from the Australian gold fields is the following :—A Cornish family who settled on the Castlemaine Reefs (Victoria) have sold their gold claim for £90,000. It is beyond doubt that this family has been earning for the last ten years on the average £400 per week.

THE *Daily Examiner* says :—"The Lieutenant-Governor, we hear, has called for information relative to existing vacancies or available appointments to which Mr. J. B. Roberts might be appointed, also for information with regard to that gentleman's present claims to pension and the amount of pension to which he is entitled. The notion has got afloat in official circles that Mr. Roberts is a first-rate man at figures, and last week there was a rumour that he was to be appointed Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta. It is considered that that appointment would be highly gratifying to the non-official community, and the salary, we believe, is quite equal to that of the Magistracy."

ON an enquiry made by the Home Department, whether the name of Mr. G. W. Kelner, who has lately been appointed Accountant General in the Military Department, and whose services have been permanently transferred to that department, is to be removed from the financial list, the Government of India, in the Financial Department, have decided that the name of the officer alluded to should not be removed until his appointment in the Military Department is confirmed by the Secretary of State, when the question of his salary will be decided. He will, however, at present draw a personal allowance, in addition to his substantive pay of his grade as a financial officer.

THE Foreign Office has communicated a scheme set on foot by Midhut Pasha, the Governor-General of Turkish Arabia, for the construction of a railway between Bagdad and Kerballa. The following is a brief summary of the project :—A company is to be formed under the firman of the Sultan, but without guarantee of profits. The distance between Bagdad and Kerballa *via* Moseyeb, over a dead level, is 56 miles. It is estimated that the cost of construction will be £200,000, or about £3,570 per mile. The capital is to be raised in 4,000 shares of £50 each, of which the local Government will take one-fourth, leaving 3,000 shares for the general public: shares to be paid up within a year in four quarterly payments of £12-10. From the customs' returns and the estimated number of pilgrims, the profits are estimated at 10 per cent ; but this is considered a low estimate. A considerable trade is said to exist now between Bagdad and Kerballa, and the number of pilgrims visiting the shrines is calculated to be 50,000 a year. The construction and management of the railway is to be undertaken by the Public Works Department under the Governor-General and a Board of shareholders. The Public Works Department will receive a commission of 5 per cent on all purchases and expenditure, and on all money borrowed by the company irrespective of brokerage paid to agents. Work is to commence when two-thirds of the 3,000 shares have been taken up. All accounts and transactions of the Public Works Department will be supervised by a Board of Trustees, five in number, who will be elected by shareholders holding ten or more shares. The details of management are not yet precisely determined, but will be fully decided on at the first general meeting of shareholders. Midhut Pasha is in hopes that the Indian Shias will be induced to give their support to the scheme, which will give increased facilities to pilgrims visiting the battle field of Kerballa and the tombs of Ali and his sons, Hassan and Hoosein.

THE RAILWAY APPROACH TO COLABA.

THE RECLAMATION OF THE FORESHORE TO BE COMPLETED.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 12TH DECEMBER.

From the Agent, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, No. 4959, dated 4th October 1871.

With reference to Government Resolution No. 1083, dated 11th September 1871, forwards plans and estimates for a bridge over the Railway on the Colaba road ; also a plan and estimate for a bridge on the alternative site proposed from the outside road to be constructed along the Back Bay Reclamation.

From the Consulting Engineer for Railways, No. 3112, dated 5th October 1871.

Submits, with opinion and observations, the above for orders.

Further memorandum by the Acting Consulting Engineer for Railways, No. 3307, dated 26th October 1871.

Submits a sketch plan showing how the extension of the Baroda Railway from Sonapore to the Gun Carriage premises may be laid out in connection with the project for reclaiming the foreshore from Sonapore to the outer line of breakwater, in order to comply with the following conditions :—

1. The lowering of the main line in front of the Esplanade to mean sea level, or thereabouts.
2. The provision of an overbridge to connect Church Gate Street with the outer road.
3. The provision of an overbridge to carry the proposed diversion of the Colaba road from the Wellington Fountain, to join the outer road.
4. The provision of sidings in connection with the main line leading on to the Cotton Green, to be hereafter extended to the Apollo Reclamation, &c.

RESOLUTION.—The discussion on the subject of the Railway approach to Colaba has been a protracted one. It was not until the year 1870, that it was finally decided by the Secretary of State that the terminus of the Baroda Railway should be at Colaba, and since that decision, questions have arisen as to the proper site for the terminus at Colaba, the position of the railway line across Back Bay, the extent of reclamation to be carried out, and various minor points, which have prevented a decision being come to as to the final arrangements. In the mean time, the Railway Company have had the use of lines laid down by Government across the Esplanade, and of the temporary sidings on the Cotton Green, and the delay is not, on the whole, to be regretted, as the necessary works can now be carried out at much less cost than they could have been two or three years ago.

2. The question now immediately before Government relates to the arrangements to be made for carrying the Colaba road across the railway. The Bench of Justices, by an almost unanimous vote, have decided in favour of a proposal to divert the Colaba road south of the Wellington Fountain, to carry it over the railway by a bridge to be built near the Cooperage, and thence along the outer edge of the proposed reclamation, to rejoin the existing road a little to the south of the Gun Carriage premises. The Railway Company have submitted a plan and estimate for a bridge designed in accordance with this Resolution of the Bench, as well as an alternative design for a bridge on the existing Colaba road ; but it appears to His Excellency in Council that the time has arrived for coming to a final decision as to the location of the railway across Back Bay, and that it will be desirable to deal with this overbridge as part of the general plan.

3. The questions as to the extent of reclamation to be provided are not likely to give further difficulty. His Excellency in Council expects to be in a position, almost immediately, to issue orders for the completion of the reclamation of the space between the timber staging and the shore to the south of Sonapore, and the reclamation of the foreshore at Colaba is already in progress. The design of forming a ride and carriage drive outside the railway, along the sea face of the reclamation, for the entire distance from Chowpatty to Colaba, will be adhered to, and the question now to be decided is how to carry the railway across the Bay, in a manner that, without entailing an unreasonable expense on the Railway Company, shall render it, as little as possible, a source of annoyance to the public.

4. The plan sketched out by the Consulting Engineer for Railways for a low level line in front of the Esplanade, appears to His Excellency in Council to offer the best practical solution of this question. The Railway Company have laid their rails as far as the temporary station at the Marine Lines, and these will remain almost undisturbed. The descent necessary in order to attain the proposed low level should commence near the Marine Lines station, the gradient being 1 in 300. Opposite the Esplanade, the trains will thus be almost hidden from view ; the ascent from the low level should commence nearly opposite the Bandstand at 1 in 300, and the railway should cross the Colaba road at the Gun Carriage on the level. The height of the overbridges required to give access to the outer road and foreshore will thus be reduced to a minimum, and the inconvenience of heavy embanked approaches, above the level of the Esplanade, in great measure avoided.

5. Two overbridges for carriage traffic are proposed for immediate construction, one being on the prolongation of Church Gate Street, and the other to carry the Colaba road diversion opposite the Cooperage. There can be no question as to the necessity for these bridges, and it must be understood that Government reserve their right, under the deed of contract, of ordering the construction of another overbridge for carriages at some point between the French Bridge and the terminus at Colaba ; but this bridge is not likely to be required at present, and it will only be necessary, in the mean time, to provide light foot-bridges at frequent intervals, and level crossings opposite the principal roads.

6. The existing road to Colaba will, when these arrangements are completed, be used only as a business thoroughfare, affording access to the wharves, the presses, and the Railway terminus ; all light and through traffic will pass over the new road. It will be necessary to stipulate that the Municipality, if these proposals are carried out, should recognize the right of Government to permit rails to be laid on the level across the existing Colaba road, wherever lines are required to connect the various piers and wharves with the railway.

7. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that these proposals cannot fail to commend themselves to the Bench of Justices, and the public generally, and he trusts that the Railway Company will also readily acquiesce in them in the interests of the town. Anticipating their concurrence, His Excellency will be glad if the Railway Company will prepare, and submit, a final design and estimate for the completion of the railway to Colaba, adopting the general features of the sketch plan submitted by the Consulting Engineer, which should be furnished to the Agent. The following points should be particularly attended to in the preparation of the design :—

(*a*.) The formation level of the railway in front of the Esplanade to be 80·297 on Town Hall datum.

(*b*.) The width of the strip of land occupied by the line to be restricted to that required for a double line of rails, or thirty feet, where the line is on the surface of the ground, to include the fence. The necessary extra width to be allowed for side slopes and berm where the line is in cutting.

(*c*.) The Company to return the land in excess of the above width now occupied between the Marine Lines and French Bridge.

(*d*.) The width of opening under bridges not to exceed 30 feet.

(*e*.) The clear height of bridges above the rails to be 14 feet 6 inches.

(*f*.) The width of the road over the bridge at Church Gate to be 60 feet, including footpath, and the width of that over the Cooperage bridge to be 50 feet.

(*g*.) Bridge approaches to be on an incline of 1 in 40, and to be formed with earthen side slopes, to be hereafter turfed, or planted with shrubs and flowers.

(*h*.) The depth of the girders of overbridges to be reduced as much as possible, the necessary strength being obtained by employing a large number.

(*j*.) Care to be taken so to arrange the levels south of the Cooperage overbridge, that there will be no difficulty in leading lines on to the Cotton Green by a reverse curve, from a point between the bridge and Colaba.

8. Provision may be made for a permanent station for local traffic at Church Gate. This might, with advantage, form part of the design for the overbridge. There will be no objection to the construction of similar platforms at or near the Colaba road.

9. Detailed orders regarding the reclamation of the foreshore between Sonapore and the Cooperage will be issued hereafter. As a preliminary measure, the services of an engineer will be placed at the disposal of the Consulting Engineer for Railways for the purpose of comparing the levels taken by Captain Seton, R. E., in 1869, with the actual levels, re-calculating the quantities, and preparing a correct estimate at current rates.

10. A copy of these proceedings should be forwarded to the Government of India.

M. K. KENNEDY, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, 12TH DEC., 1-25 P.M.

Advices from Sandringham, dated noon to-day, state that the Prince of Wales has passed a restless morning, but that his condition is nearly the same. His pulse continues good.

The *Times* says that H. R. H. still retains the power of taking nourishment.

6-45 P.M.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has been somewhat less restless this afternoon, but his general condition is unchanged. The Princess Alexandra is constantly at his bedside, the Princess Alice relieving her at intervals. Her Majesty the Queen remains at Sandringham.

11-36 P.M.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has passed an unquiet evening. The prostration is not increasing.

13TH DEC., 6-20 A.M.

Latest news from Sandringham states that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales takes food stimulants, and that he had been twice lucid at intervals. Sleep, however, is badly wanted. The condition of the Royal patient is somewhat more hopeful.

Telegrams expressing sympathy for H. R. H. have been received from the provinces.

Parliament will meet on January the 23rd.

NEW YORK, 12TH DEC.

The precarious condition of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is creating intense anxiety throughout the United States, and prayers in his behalf have been very numerous in most of the churches.

LONDON, 12TH DEC.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was advancing.

Fair Dhollera, 7 9/16d.

The Manchester Market has been stronger, and more business doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 8s. 3d.
8¼ „ „ 9s. 7½d.
40's Mule Twist, 1s. 1⅞d.

Arrival from Bombay, Erl King.

[PER BOLTON'S AGENCY.]

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SANDRINGHAM, 12TH DEC., 4-5 P.M.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is less restless, but the general symptoms have not improved.

10-45 P.M.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has passed a very unquiet time since the last bulletin was issued, but prostration does not seem to increase.

13TH DEC., 1-30 A.M.

The condition of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is unchanged.

8 A.M.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has passed a very restless night, and his condition has not improved.

NOON.

The bulletin just issued states that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has passed the morning in a very restless manner, and that there is no change in symptoms.

LONDON, 13TH DEC., NOON.

An official despatch from Sandringham to the *Daily News* says that it is useless to attempt to disguise the fact that the condition of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is all but desperate.

MILITARY ITEMS.

MAJOR T. E. HALL, 49th Foot, and Captain H. H. Griffiths, 59th Foot, have been appointed Garrison Instructors in this Presidency.

SURGEON-MAJOR MARK STYLE has been appointed to act as Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, during the absence on leave of Dr. Mahaffy.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. J. NASSMYTH, R. E., has been permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, from the 20th September 1871.

MAJOR-GENERAL GRANT will proceed on tour of inspection on Saturday to Asseerghur, Dhoolia, and Malligaum, accompanied by the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Division.

THE 17th Regt. N. I., under orders from Kolapore to Dhoolia, will arrive at Poona on the morning of 17th inst., and will leave Poona for Challisgaum, en-route to Dhoolia, by special trains on the 20th and 21st idem.

THE detachment of the 14th Regiment N. I., which was left at Poona to perform duty during the time of the removal and arrival of the native regiments at this station, is to leave for Kolapore to-morrow morning next, to join the Regimental Head Quarters.

AN APOLOGY

DONE INTO VERSE.

(*Dedicated to the Times of India.*)

IF you want your affairs to prosper and go well,
Don't trust in the firm of Windle and Nowell ;
Their business, in short, is a regular swindle ;
Just the opposite's that of Nowell and Windle.

THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

WE have telegraphic intelligence that the eclipse observers—Lockyer, Janssen, and Tennant—have all succeeded. The corona, Janssen says, is undoubtedly solar. Tennant's party have obtained six photographs, of which five are excellent.

BOMBAY.

SUITS IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—On Monday 110 suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar per buglow Cullianpursad will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 o'clock this morning.

EDUCATIONAL.—Dr. Bühler, who is on his inspectorial tour in the province of Kattywar, is expected at Ahmedabad in about a week.

LICENSES TO HACK BUGGIES, &c.—Up till Tuesday the Commissioner of Police granted 450 licenses to owners of hack buggies, 200 hackeries, and 325 carts.

THE GOVERNOR.—We learn that last week H. E. the Governor visited the new Secretariat, High Court, Post Office, and other buildings, now in course of erection in Bombay.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—Of the candidates who presented themselves for the Civil Engineering examination in connection with the Bombay University, two have passed successfully.

THEFT OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday convicted a Mussalman named Abdool Husson Esmaljee of stealing a currency note for Rs. 50, belonging to Ebramjee Tyebjee.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday in the Girgaum Police Court Pooshia Sonoo was charged with assaulting Gunoo Gowrajee, and was fined Rs. 15, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the Society will be held in its Library Rooms this afternoon, at 5 P.M., instead of 4 P.M., as announced in the circular to members.

THE ACTING DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.—Mr. Vincent, who has been appointed to act for Mr. Edginton as Deputy Commissioner of Police, arrived here on Tuesday, and yesterday attended the Commissioner's office.

VAGRANCY ACT.—William Holmes, a European, was charged before Mr. Connon yesterday with being a vagrant and wandering about without any employment or visible means of subsistence, and was sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

A NOVEL APPLICATION.—A man of the Maratha caste appeared before the Senior Magistrate yesterday and made a novel application. He said that he wished to adopt the Mahomedan faith, and before doing so he wished to ask His Worship's permission ! The magistrate told him that he had no objection to his doing so if he wished.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—John Raymond, an Eurasian, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with embezzlement of the proceeds of the sale of boots and shoes to the extent of Rs. 50, the property of Albert Alfred Alexander Russell, boot and shoe-maker. The man was found guilty and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—14TH DECEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

257-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Richard Willis and others vs. Ootumchund Heerjee and another—Jefferson and Payne.—Part heard.

209-69—Dallas and Lynch—Goverdhundas Mooneram and another v. Oodamull Sujanmull—Khunderao Morojee.

261-71—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass—Vussonjee Narrayen and others v. Gottlieb Sigg—No appearance.

929-70—D. S. Garud—Anundjee Thavur v. Cumulbaee and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

279-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Framjee Nowrojee Mody v. Nawazbaee widow—Pestonjee Dinshaw.

287-71—Thacker and Chalk—Thribowan Cursonjee v. Heerjee Jeena—No appearance.

1056-68—Pestonjee Dinshaw—Shamrao Bhasker v Motee Currumsey and another—Manisty and Fletcher.

297-71—C. Tyabjee—Hajee Mirza Suffee Miskey v. Ramchund Hursamull—Jefferson and Payne.

301-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Vurdman Poonsey and others v. The G. I. P. Railway Co.—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

305-71—Janardhun Gopal—Luxmeebai, widow v. Keshowram Bapoojee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

307-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Pascoal Fernandes v. Merwanjee Framjee Panday—Leathes and Crawford.

309-71—Dallas and Lynch—Mona Heerjee v. Poonjabai, widow, and others.—No appearance.

311-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Chintamon Gungadhur Josey v. Kissoram Bapoojee—Macfarlane and Skipsey

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

50-71—D. S. Garud—Lowjee Waljee v. The G. I. P. Railway Company—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

70-71—Keir, Prescot and Winter—The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company v. John King and others—Leathes and Crawford.

76-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Chintoba Bhaskerjee v. Kutchra Dossa and another—Manisty and Fletcher.

86-71—R. J. Abraham—Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee S. and another v. Nowrojee Bazonje G.—No appearance.

90-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Cooshna Curmee and others v. Damodhur Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch.

92-71—Keir, Prescot, and Winter—Sadasew Bhawoo v. Bapoojee Wittoba—Khunderao Morojee.

764-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Khunderao Morojee v. Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba—Janardhun Gopal.

6-71—Janardhun Gopal—Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba and another v. Khunderao Morojee—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

104-71—C. Tyabjee—Vittul Mooljee and another v. Govindrao Heerjee Patell K. and others—Leathes and Crawford.

112-71—Thacker and Chalk—Burjorjee Pestonjee and another v. Tricumjee Velljee—No appearance.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP CITY OF AMOY, 994 tons, Captain J. Swan, arrived on the 12th instant from Glasgow with a general cargo.

THE S. S. EUROPEAN, 1,799 tons, Captain G. Shaw, which left Sandheads, Calcutta, on the 4th, at noon, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday at noon, with a general cargo, thus doing the voyage in exactly nine days. This, we believe, is one of the fastest runs on record.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time. H.	HIGH WATER. Time. M.	HIGH WATER. Height. FT.	HIGH WATER. Height. IN.	DECEMBER.	LOW WATER. Time. H.	LOW WATER. Time. M.	LOW WATER. Height. FT.	LOW WATER. Height. IN.
0	42 m	8	0	Thursday ... 14	6	42 m	3	11
0	24 a	5	4		6	46 a	8	11
1	30 m	7	7	Friday 15	7	33 m	4	0
1	16 a	4	11		7	34 a	7	10
2	15 m	6	11	Saturday. ... 16	8	24 m	3	10
2	12 a	4	0		8	26 a	6	4
3	6 m	6	1	Sunday... ... 17	9	25 m	3	8
3	14 a	3	0		9	18 a	4	9
3	56 m	5	2	Monday... ... 18	10	24 m	3	6
4	22 a	2	4		10	21 a	3	5
4	49 m	4	6	Tuesday... ... 19	11	27 m	3	9
5	39 a	2	2		11	36 a	2	6
5	55 m	4	1	Wednesday... 20	0	35 a	4	1
6	59 a	2	5		......		......	

First Quarter, 19th, 1h. 31m., A.M.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 30TH NOV.)

SURAT COLLECTORATE.—The state of the weather was good. The prospects of the late crops were more gloomy than ever, the small quantity of rain that fell in some of the talookas having done them harm. Early crops and cotton were generally good. The tanks were nearly dry. The state of public health was good throughout the whole collectorate, with the exception of Julalpore, where fever was prevalent to a slight extent.

BOMBAY COTTON CROP REPORT.

GOOZERAT.

THE following report, up to 12th instant, has been submitted by Mr. F. Turner, Acting District Inspector for Goozerat :—

"AHMEDABAD.—A slight shower of rain fell on the morning of the 8th instant. The cotton crops in the Duscroy, Janund, and Dholka districts still continue healthy, the plants being fresh and green. In some districts pods are bursting. The last rain slightly injured cotton pods and flowers in the Dholka districts. Dews falling ; cold weather has quite set in ; winter crops are all sown. Cotton nominal price ; rice Rs. 3-8 ; wheat Rs. 2 ; bajree Rs. 1-8 ; gram Rs. 1-6 per Guzerat maund.

"VEERUMGAUM.—The cotton crops about Mandul have not been so much injured as would have been expected from the late hail storm. The ryots are busily employed in sowing gram and wheat. Cold at nights. Dews falling. Churka cotton Rs. 9 per Guzerat maund ; Nowlode cotton Rs. 9-3 per Guzerat maund ; wheat Rs. 1-14 ; jowaree Rs. 1-7 ; bajree Rs. 1-8 per Guzerat maund.

"KAIRA.—Cotton crops still thriving. The plants are budding and flowering well ; a good return expected. Winter crops, such as bajree, toover, mong, muth, &c., are also doing well. Weather slightly cloudy ; cool in the morning, but hot in the day.

"UNKLESUR AND HANSOTE.—On account of continual cloudy weather, the flowers and buds of the cotton-plant are falling off, and in some plants insects are making their appearance. The plants in some places are perfected, and picking is going on. The winter jowaree crops are looking better.

"BROACH.—The weather during past week has been cloudy, hardly any dew falling. The cotton crop is fast perfecting : picking will be general next month. The factories are being got ready for work. Ginned cotton Rs. 235 per candy, Churka Rs. 215.

"SURAT.—Cold weather has set in : a heavy wind has been blowing the last two days No dews falling. The plants are still doing well. Pods are bursting in most districts, and in a few places picking has commenced. Heavy crop expected. Wheat and jowaree winter crop coming on well."

Mr. A. Stormont, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, has submitted the annexed report up to 12th instant :—

"The cotton crop, more especially on light-coloured land, has made very considerable progress towards maturity within the past few days. There are few fields to be seen from which a small quantity could now be picked and many begin to assume quite a white appearance. Almost every village already contains several cart loads of cuppas, and it will probably commence coming into the town in considerable quantity in the beginning of January.

"This is earlier than people generally expected, and will naturally affect the quantity of the crop ; it is therefore quite possible that the calculations made a few weeks ago will not be fully realized.

"Agriculturists generally are in very good spirits, and expect at least a fair harvest.

"Other growing crops continue to make satisfactory progress, the weather being quite seasonable. Maximum temperature for the week 99 deg. 8 min. ; minimum, 57 deg. 2 min."

KHANDEISH.

Owing to severe illness the District Inspector for Khandeish, &c., has been unable to forward his usual full report. He has however sent the following heads of intelligence, dated Malligaum, 11th instant :—

"There has been no rain during the week. Owing to cloudy weather, the gram has been attacked by worms in many places. The picking of the early-sown cotton is being pushed on.

"The later sown crop is scarcely touched yet, and promises a very poor outturn.

"The talookas along the Taptee, especially on the north bank, are likely to produce a yield of 4 to 6 annas.

"The price of cotton is rising, and is at present Rs. 65 a pulla at Julgaum ; bajree is Rs. 1 for eight seers.

"Export of cotton from Khandeish stations in fortnight ending 30th November—112 full-pressed bales and 1,558 docras."

S. M. COUNTRY.

The following report, up to 10th instant, has been furnished by Mr. W. Walton, Cotton Inspector in the Southern Maratha Country :—

"The cotton crop, taking the whole division generally, continues to make satisfactory progress. A little moisture is however much needed in places to give the plants the vigour that is so desirable for them to withstand the hot, scorching sun and dry east winds which have been the chief characteristics of the weather in this division lately. We have had no rain during the week under report.

"DHARWAR.—Excepting parts of the north-east portions of the Dharwar districts, cotton reports are good throughout the zillah. There are a few complaints of blight threatening in the New Orleans cotton fields in places, but I do not attach much importance to this, as similar statements have been made, more or less every year, at this stage of the crop's growth, since I first came to the Southern Maratha Country, early in 1865. There is but little of last year's crop remaining, and the transport of this small balance will probably receive an impetus from the tenor of the latest cotton telegrams received from England.

"BELGAUM.—Excepting a few places where the late rain has been scanty, reports of cotton are good from the Belgaum districts. More of the crop of this zillah remained over the rains ; unlike Dharwar, its crop is principally "indigenous" cotton, and the preparation for market takes a long time with the primitive "foot-roller," and large quantities are still being carted to the Coast.

"KULLADGHEE.—Reports from the Kulladghee districts are hardly so good as I would wish to submit. The want of rain has been more felt there in places than anywhere else ; but still there is nothing yet to destroy hopes of a fair average crops. As in Belgaum, the crop from here is principally indigenous cotton, and quantities of the old crop are still being carted away.

"COOMPTA AND CARWAR.—From Coompta and Carwar business has been active ; and a considerable quantity of cotton in docras has been shipped from these ports to Bombay. At Carwar the ship British Sovereign is in course of lading for England direct, and cargo is being prepared for the steamer Abbotsford, for Europe, through the Canal.

"VINGORLA.—At Vingorla, too, a very active business has been done. Arrivals from the interior have been at the rate of from 4 to 500 docras a day. Shipments to Bombay have hardly been on a commensurate scale, and consequently a considerable stock of cotton has accumulated at this port. It is probable that shipments will increase this week under the influence of the late telegrams from England. At the smaller bunders, too, of the Rutnagery zillah, business has been fairly active. All those latter are too small for it to be worth while to particularize separately regarding each, but in the aggregate their trade is rather considerable. From reports I have from Mr. Elsam there can be little doubt but that these smaller bunders are much used for shipping refuse cotton to mix in with better lots at Bombay.

"The weather during the week has been all that could be desired for harvest operations, which have proceeded briskly. Rice is nearly all gathered, and the yield is fairly satisfactory. The early grain crops, jowaree, bajree, &c., are also being harvested. The prices of all kinds of grain remain moderate.

SIND.

Mr. W. Strachan, Superintendent of Experiments, Sind, reports as follows up to 6th instant :—

"Here the plants are suffering very much from cold, since the thunder storm past on the 19th of last month. The cold at night has increased very much on the 1st of this month, the exposed minimum read 31 deg.

"There is still a good quantity of cotton to pick, but few of the small pods will yield anything.

"There is nothing doing in the fields now except cotton picking. Ginning is now commenced in the villages, and on the kutcha near the river picking is mostly finished."

A. T. W. MOORE, Major,
Acting Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 13th December.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.—Two candidates for the pulpit of a church in the north of Scotland, named respectively Low and Adam, preached their trial sermons on the same day. Low preached in the morning, and delivered an excellent and edifying discourse from the text, "Adam, where art thou?" In the afternoon, however, to his discomfiture, his opponent selected for the subject of his sermon the words, "Lo, here am I ;" and the excellence of his matter, together with the cleverness of his retort, gained him the appointment.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

THE annual exhibition of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage at Mahim takes place on Saturday next at 3-30 P.M. For the convenience of those who may wish to attend we are requested to state that trains leave both Church Gate Street and Boree Bunder Station at 1-30 P.M., and that a train leaves Mahim for Bombay by the B. B. & C. I. Railway at 6-30 P.M. An omnibus will leave Elphinstone Circle for the Orphanage at 2-30 P.M., returning after the exhibition.

PUBLIC PRAYERS IN BEHALF OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

WE publish below a full account of the proceedings of the Hindoo prayer meeting, of which a short notice was given in our yesterday's issue. The requisition in pursuance of which the meeting assembled ran as follows :—

"NOTICE TO ALL THE HINDOO COMMUNITY."—The eldest son of our most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and the Heir-Apparent to the British Throne, is now suffering from dangerous illness. In order to offer up prayers to Almighty God that He may relieve the Prince and restore him to health, a prayer meeting will be held to-day, Tuesday, the 12th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Thakoredwar Temple, in Girgaum. The attendance of all Hindoo brethren is earnestly requested on the occasion.

Munguldas Nathoobhoy.
Venayekrao Juggonath Sunkersett.
Ramchundra Luxmonjee.
Luckmidass Khimjee.
Venayekrao Wassoodewjee.

Bombay, 12th December 1871.

There was a large attendance of Hindoo gentlemen, amongst whom were the following influential gentlemen :—The Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I., Messrs. Venayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Venayekrao Wassoodewjee, Luckmidass Khimjee, Ramchunder Luxmonjee, Gokuljee Sampatram (Prime Minister of Joonaghur), Gowrishunker Oodeshunker (Joint Administrator of Bhownugger), and many leading gentlemen of the Hindoo community.

The proceedings were opened by Trimbuck Bawa Gosai, a famous Maratha preacher. The sermon delivered before the audience was intended to impress upon them the importance and utility of prayer to God on this occasion. The whole meeting evinced an absorbing interest throughout the proceedings.

Then Gujerati prayers, specially composed by Mr. Runchorbhai Ooderam and Shivlal, were recited before the assembly. A free translation of the prayers is as follows :—

O Supreme Being, we Thine humble creatures prostrate ourselves before Thy feet and beseech Thee. We have no other supporter to look up to, and therefore depend solely on Thy protection. We offer up prayers unanimously and devotedly in order that Thou mayst show Thy mercy to the Heir-Apparent of the British Throne and save [illegible] When human efforts avail not, we naturally invo[illegible] from above. In the same manner we have met here [illegible] succour from Thee. Therefore, Oh Ocean of Mercy, [illegible] compassion on us and remove our sorrows. His Royal Highness is in a critical state of health and is now [illegible]ing intensely. We therefore pray that Thou may be p[illegible] to save the Prince.

Our country has suffered too long from tyranny and op[illegible] pression at the hands of barbarous and despotic [illegible] Oh God, Thou hast now given us the peaceful and [illegible] rule of our most Gracious Queen. Thou art merciful, [illegible] canst therefore administer relief to the son of our [illegible] Why shouldst Thou now be angry and give pain to [illegible] who have made us happy? We cannot but feel sym[illegible] for our Queen. The ruler and ruled are spoken of a[illegible] body, and it is therefore with difficulty that we can [illegible] our sorrows consequent on the precarious state of [illegible] Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It is said [illegible] ruler has sometimes to atone for the sins of his su[illegible] and if the present illness of the Prince is so accounte[illegible] we prefer our united prayer to the Almighty God [illegible] Thou mayst be pleased to save our Prince.

The substance of some more pieces recited [illegible] follows :—

The ruler of the country is labouring under a serious illness. Hearing this, no one feels at ease, even for a moment, and all beseech God that He may extricate their Prince from his present alarming state of health. The Prince is the joy of the Queen, the ocean of merits, &c. Oh God, give immediate relief to the Prince and save him.

The above recitation was followed by some Sanscrit verses, which were composed extempore by a Pundit.

The meeting then dispersed at about 6 P.M.

THE villagers of Coorla, Callian, and Narell are to meet at the church at Coorla, on Sunday, to offer up prayers for the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

THE Very Reverend Khan Bahadoor Nusserwanjee Jamaspjee, High Priest of the Zoroastrians in the Deccan, issued an intimation to the Parsee community of Poona that special prayers would be offered for the recovery of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in the Pate's Fire Temple, in Nana's Peit, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

DAVE CARSON

WE would draw the attention of our readers to the programme for to-night's performance at Grant Road Theatre. It will be seen that it contains some of Dave's best pieces, including the Bengalee B[illegible] The performance to-night will be Dave's last [illegible] three in Bombay, as he is now making arrangem[illegible] to sail for England ; so that we may hope to see [illegible] filled houses during the remainder of his stay amo[illegible] us.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE, 9TH N[illegible]

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GIBBS and the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

THE RIGHTS OF CHIRDA-HUC-DARS IN GUJERAT.

THE COLLECTOR OF SURAT, DEFENDANT (APPELLANT), VS. DAJEE JOGEE, KHOOSHAL JOGEE, MORIA JOGEE, PLAINTIFFS (RESPONDENTS).

THE particulars of the above case will appear from the following paragraphs of the judgment of the High Court :—

The fact established in this case and the historical records available for reference are too meagre to enable the Court to come to a completely satisfactory decision as to the legal position and rights of Chirda-huc-dars in Gujerat before the introduction of British rule in that province. This much only appears certain that the Chirdadars were employed by the Girasias—whose own claims are of such ambiguous origin—to collect their dues from the villages over which their right or their power extended. On the establishment of the British Government the direct collection of the giras huks was disallowed. The Government itself undertook the collection of the impost where it was recognised and paid over the proceeds, in some cases under agreement, in others without it, to the Girasias whose title it admitted. The collection of giras huks by the claimants themselves and their retainers having ceased, the duty of the Chirdadars ceased with it, but the Government continued the payment to the latter of an amount equal to that of their previously accustomed percentage for many years. The payments in the present case appear to have been made from 1818 to 1860. It is admitted at the same time that no agreement was ever entered into between the Government and the plaintiffs by which the former bound itself to continue the payments to the latter in perpetuity or for any definite period. The contention of the plaintiffs is that each single payment during 41 or 42 years constituted in the absence of explanation a fresh admission of the plaintiffs' legal right to the huks in question ; and thus a prescriptive title has been established by a continued enjoyment extending beyond a period of 30 years. For the defendant it is answered that no acknowledgment of right is to be deduced from a bare payment, that no prescriptive title has grown up from a succession of acts, each of which was purely voluntary ; and that no legal right to the payment as against the Government having been [illegible] out by evidence, the claim ought to be rej[illegible] The District Judge's view was that the Girasia[illegible] their dealing with the Chirdadars had created for the[illegible] a vested interest in their share or percentage of the huks, and that the Government having itself under[illegible] the collection of these huks was bound to pay the sha[illegible] to the Chirdadars out of its collection. The rights [illegible] of the Chirdadars—if rights they really were—could [illegible] affected by any agreement or arrangement between [illegible] parties. If they had a vested interest in the huks the[illegible] ty, subject to that interest, of the Girasias, that inter[illegible] mained just the same after the agreement by which [illegible] Government and the Girasias came to terms as [illegible] What they say is that they were entitled to levy the [illegible] and deduct a percentage. This right, if it subsisted, they might have insisted on notwithstanding the new arrangement. If it was denied, they might have established it at law. If it was admitted they might have made it the basis of an actual contract. But it cannot be said that by the mere payment any right, much less the right alleged by the plaintiffs, has been admitted, further than as to the payments actually made. It cannot be said of an individual payment without more that it involves an admission of any right beyond that to the payment itself. To make it evidence of a further right it must be taken with other extrinsic circumstances constituting, by logical reference or by some rule of law, proof of the right asserted. This brings us to the question of prescriptive title set up in this case. The Government made annual payments to the plaintiffs for more than 30 years. The enjoyment thus long continued in the plaintiffs constituted, it is urged, a prescriptive title binding the Government to the continuance of the payment for all time to come, or at any rate for the period during which the giras payments shall be continued, on which the chirda huk was originally a charge. The latter part of this argument hardly needs separate consideration. The plaintiffs relying on the mere repetition of the payments as itself constituting a valid title, and those payments by the admission of the defendant not being referable to any temporarily existing right now expired or extinguished, the claim to them, if good at all, is good in perpetuity. If the payment unexplained of sums of money annually for more than 30 years can create a right to them which did not exist at the inception of the practice, that right has here been created by the acts of the Government. . . . . From whatever direction therefore we approach this question, no title by mere prescription appears to have been made out. It may be a subject for some regret that the Government should by continuing the payments for so long a period have encouraged the notion, which was almost certain to spring up, that they were made in performance of a legal duty, not of mere grace ; but the mere fact of payment to a man of that to which he is not entitled is never in itself an injury so as to afford him a just ground of complaint when the payment afterwards ceases. It is only as raising in certain cases a presumption of the existence of a right of which other evidence through the lapse of time is not forthcoming that the frequent repetitions of acts such as payments, when unexplained, become in effect, though incidentally, the foundation of rights. Here there is no room for such a presumption, the title, if there be one, may be traced back as well as the payment, and we must reverse the decree of the District Court with costs throughout on respondents.

SIND NEWS REPORT.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
CAMP, SEKKHART, 2ND DEC. 1871.

CHOLERA has re-appeared in Western Mekran, and intermittent fever is again prevalent in the town of Gwadur.

Hussein Khan, Governor of Gaih, has returned to Kusserkund. The latest intelligence from Cutchee is that the rebels are endeavouring to obtain terms, which have been submitted to His Highness the Khan of Khelat.

W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel,
Commissioner in Sind.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

Yesterday afternoon the meeting which was adjourned on Monday, in consequence of the desire of the native Justices to attend meetings of prayer for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, was continued in the Durbar Room—Mr. John Connon presiding.

THE BUDGET—PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES TO MUNICIPAL SERVANTS.

Mr. Hope—The next subject which stands on the list for to-day, gentlemen, is an application of Mr. C. Durham for a pension in respect of his services to the Municipality. Along with this it would be, I think, convenient to consider another application—that of Mr. Sieger—together with other requests for pensions and gratuities. I think we should take this opportunity of fixing once for all a definite status for municipal servants—that is to say, whether and under what circumstances they shall be entitled to receive gratuities and pensions. I daresay the case of Mr. Durham stands somewhat by itself. He appears to have served the Municipality for twenty-five years and twenty days. His monthly salary at the time of his retirement was Rs. 300 as a head clerk. He is forty-five years of age, and is said to have a medical certificate. If he were pensioned according to Government rules he would receive a moiety of his salary—namely, Rs. 148. Next to these are two other servants who have wrought for seventeen years and ten months. The pay of the one is Rs. 40 and the other Rs. 35, and it is stated that they would be entitled to one-third as a pension on retiring after fifteen years' service, provided they got medical certificates. Independent of these cases there is a large number of people—twenty-five or thirty or more—whose periods of service range, with one exception, where the time of service is fourteen years, from six years to one and a half. I believe that most or all of these men were turned out on a revision of establishments after Captain Tulloch came down here. According to the Government rules, if these men are allowed a gratuity of one month's pay for every year's service, there will be a total claim upon the Municipality for Rs. 6,273. If the Bench were to decide the general principle to-day, then every man's case will be criticised in our office, and dealt with according to the principle laid down The same question arises as to all the revisions and reductions which it may be found necessary to make in the course of the next few weeks. If the services of any person can be dispensed with upon a month's notice, I shall know how to act, but if I find that every man whom I intended to discharge would be entitled to remuneration according to rules of service, then it will be much more difficult to act, because there may be many a man whom, if I could dismiss him right off, I would be very glad to get rid of, but I would hesitate to part with him if I had to pay him a gratuity equal to one year's salary. The question of pensions has been before the Bench on various occasions, but never has been finally settled. On one occasion Mr. White's opinion was taken as to whether the Bench could grant pensions. He gave it as his opinion that the Bench could, and he gave a piece of advice, which has not been acted on, that the Justices should frame rules whereby their servants, on good behaviour and a service of a certain time, should be entitled to a pension. I am inclined to think that it is hardly advisable for a body in the position of the Municipality, which at most has only departments under it to a limited extent, burdening itself with pension regulations. Whatever may be the money value of a man without that pension, I think it would pay the Municipality to give him that value at the time, so that it would be left free to reduce or enlarge its establishment whenever it thought proper. Up to the present time, I think you certainly have been paying the full value for people who get no pensions. (Hear, hear.) It is quite different with Government which has enormous establishments to support. Mr. Hope concluded by moving—

That Mr. C. Durham be granted a pension of Rs. 148 per mensem, to be paid out of the Municipal fund.

Mr. Spencer said a few words in favour of Mr. Durham, and seconded the resolution.

Mr. Nowrojee thought the financial condition of the Bench ought first to be considered.

Captain Baker proposed as an amendment, seconded by Mr. Shirgaonker—

That Mr. C. Durham, as a special case, on account of the length of his service, namely, twenty-five years, be granted a pension of Rs 100 per mensem, to be paid out of the Municipal fund.

During the course of a discussion it was elicited that Mr. Durham had been already receiving a pension of Rs. 150 since his retirement.

Mr. Hope explained that Mr. Durham was granted this by the late Commissioner on Mr. Crawford's personal debit. Mr. Hope mentioned that Mr. Crawford had paid similar heavy items before—one, he knew, he paid of Rs. 1,000—out of his own pocket.

Mr. Hope's motion was carried against Captain Baker's by a large majority.

Mr. Hope then brought forward the general question of pensions.

Captain Baker proposed that the whole of the other claims for pensions against the Municipality should be rejected, and expressed the opinion that no one who had not served more than fifteen years should be entitled to a pension.

Mr. Narayen Wassoodew called attention to two natives who had served for seventeen years, and he moved, seconded by Mr. Mahadew Narayen—

That a pension of Rs. 13-12-0 per mensem be granted to Abraham Succoba, and a pension of Rs. 11-10-8 be granted to Hurrichund Wishwanath on account of their having served the Municipality for seventeen years, to be paid out of the Municipal fund.

Mr. Hope moved—

That the three men, namely, Abraham Succoba, Hurrichund Wishwanath, and Merwanjee Cursetjee, who have served for seventeen and fourteen years respectively, receive six months' gratuity as a special case; that the claim of the others be rejected; and that no pensions or gratuities be granted in future except in special cases.

Captain Baker withdrew his amendment in favour of Mr. Hope's, which he seconded, and it was carried against Mr. Narayen's.

BY-LAWS.

Mr. Hope—With regard to the by-laws, which I put down for your approval, I beg to intimate that I find that a certain amount of notice is necessary before anything can be done. When notification has been given, I shall introduce them at the earliest convenient date, because I consider the possession of some by-laws very important.

THE CENSUS FORMS.

Dr. Hewlett, by a misunderstanding, had not shown the census forms to Dr. Blaney and others. Dr. Blaney regretted this, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee wished to see them for the purpose of getting more information concerning the Parsee community. It was finally agreed that the matter should be adjourned and some copies in the meantime struck off, so that each member might be supplied with one on application to Dr. Hewlett.

THE DEBIT SIDE OF THE BUDGET.

Mr. Hope then brought forward for consideration the debit side of the Budget, and he said he was prepared to take either the large heads, lumping up all the items which might fall under each head; or, again, two or three of the most important items—such as the police—which were likely to cause discussion, could be eliminated, and the remainder of the Budget could be voted in a lump.

Captain Baker thought it would be advisable for the Bench to put forward each item separately, as this would be the more legal course.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee thought it would be best to pass a lump sum to the Commissioner out of the Budget estimate of expenditure, and leave it to his discretion to make any reductions in that amount until he submitted his revised Budget to the Bench. He begged to propose—

That one-sixth of each item of the expenditure side of the Budget, as it now stands, be sanctioned provisionally for two months until the revised Budget is passed, except the contribution to drainage This is not to apply to contracts, which it may be necessary to enter into for a year.

Mr. Rughoonath Narayen seconded.

Captain Baker—I propose as an amendment—

That each item in pages 6 and 7 of the Municipal Budget be taken *seriatim*.

Dr. Blaney seconded the motion.

The Chairman said it that it was in the discretion of the Bench to reject, or modify, or pass all or any of the items mentioned in the Budget, and therefore he thought that notice would require to be taken of the Budget item by item.

Captain Baker's amendment and Mr. Nowrojee's motion were then put, when the latter was carried.

Mr. Maclean said that Mr. Nowrojee's motion had been carried, allotting one-sixth of the expenditure upon each item, but the motion did not say how that one-sixth was to be distributed, so that he supposed that the Bench could still discuss how the money voted under each head was to be applied.

The Chairman—That is perfectly ridiculous.

Mr. Maclean—I do not think so.

Mr. Nowrojee—I think that this resolution being passed you cannot now go over the Budget item by item.

Mr. Maclean—Well, that is your opinion. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hope said Mr. Nowrojee's motion had taken him by surprise, and he thought the meeting should adjourn as he was not prepared to act upon it, and he would feel it his duty to refer the resolution to the legal advisers of the Bench. He had a strong opinion that the motion passed was contrary to law, and unless he were assured it was not he would not proceed to take any notice of it.

Mr. Nowrojee said if there was any difficulty it could be solved by the adjournment he proposed.

After a great deal of somewhat disorderly discussion, it was proposed that a poll should be taken upon Mr. Nowrojee's motion.

Mr. Nowrojee interposed a technical objection about the Chairman being compelled to ask each Justice to vote from a list arranged in seniority.

The Chairman said such polls had been taken before without Mr. Nowrojee stating the objection he had then thought fit to put forward.

The poll took place, and it was intimated, amid considerable amusement, that the result was a tie. But the vote of the teller gave the opponents of the resolution a majority of one. This result seemed about to be questioned, but the Chairman cut the knot by intimating that he would give his casting vote against Mr. Nowrojee.

Mr. Hope proposed, as a kind of *via media*, to take up each of the large heads of the budget composed of several items. He concluded by proposing—

That a grant of Rs. 23,328 be made for the establishment of the Clerk of the Peace for the year 1872.

In bringing this forward, Mr. Hope promised to make every reduction that was possible.

Captain Baker alluded to the fact that the late Commissioner said he had no control over the Clerk of the Peace, because he was an officer directly under the control of the Bench. He (Captain Baker) therefore thought the Bench would require to settle for itself the expense of each item in the Clerk of the Peace's office. He begged to propose—

That the grant to the Clerk of the Peace for the year 1872 be limited to Rs. 14,844.

He had gone over every item carefully, and he had come to the conclusion that the salary of the Clerk himself, which had been fixed at Rs. 400 for a considerable number of years—("No, no")—should be now reduced. He considered the figure of Rs. 400 a month far too much to be given to an officer such as the Clerk of the Peace. He did not think the Clerk of the Peace gave so much of his time to the Bench as to warrant such a large salary. Besides, his position ought to be considered. He dared say that the office did the present Clerk of the Peace a great deal of good, because it brought him into personal knowledge and friendship of the gentlemen who were sitting round the table. (Laughter.) Then, he believed that the present Clerk of the Peace belonged to a firm who had been the hereditary solicitors of the Bench, and probably he might make something out of that. (Laughter.) Unless the Clerk of the Peace could show cause why his salary should be retained at the present rate, and as the Bench had gone into a course of retrenchment, he (Captain Baker) would begin by retrenching on the salary of the officers at the head of the office. Rs. 200 a month was the salary he proposed for the Clerk of the Peace. (Laughter.) Captain Baker went on to show how he would reduce the salary of the minor clerks in the establishment, and as to the peons, who, at present, were paid Rs. 11, he would cut them down to Rs. 8. He also objected to the law expenses.

The Chairman reminded Captain Baker that there were two law suits, one by Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee, pending against the Bench, and another member of the Bench said there was a third suit in which Captain Baker himself had a part.

The Clerk of the Peace said that why Mr. Crawford said he could not control the Clerk of the Peace was because he could not control the meetings of the Bench, and he pointed out that the Bench could scarcely decrease the item for law charges.

The Chairman defended the present salary of the Clerk of the Peace, and said that professional men could scarcely be paid like coolies. He also said it was a mistake to suppose that the Commissioner had charge over the Clerk of the Peace.

Captain Baker's amendment was lost by a large majority.

Mr. Hope then proposed—

That a grant of Rs 7,66,762 be made for the year 1872 for the Public Health department, the Halalcore department, the Markets and Slaughter houses, the Registrar of Births and Deaths, Cemeteries, and plant and stores.

Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos seconded.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Maclean moved—

That the amount now proposed to be voted be reduced by Rs. 8,400 on account of the Controller's salary.

Mr Nowrojee Furdoonjee asked a number of questions regarding this matter, after which Mr. Maclean's amendment was carried.

Mr. Hope then moved as follows regarding the Health Department—

That a grant of Rs. 1,25,430 be made, less the sum of Rs. 8,400 for the year 1872 for the Municipal Commissioner's Office, the Controller's Office, the Storekeeper's Office, the Pensions, and Discretional Contingencies.

Mr. Nowrojee wanted the discussion on this head adjourned. He proposed, seconded by Mr. Kahandas Muncharam—

That the meeting stand adjourned until Monday next at 3 P.M.

Captain Baker seconded Mr. Hope's motion, saying that the grants for the Health Department were fully needed.

Mr. Nowrojee's motion was lost by a considerable majority. He then said, he would proceed to discuss all the items, and he hoped the Bench would make up their minds to sit there for an hour or more. Mr. Nowrojee was then proceeding to discuss the Health Officer's salary, which he considered too large, when

Mr. Narayen Wassudew said, that those who had previously voted with Mr. Nowrojee scarcely expected all this.

Captain Henry rose, put on his hat, and told the Chairman he would return as soon as Mr. Nowrojee was done talking. (Laughter.)

The Chairman said Mr. Nowrojee was entirely master of the situation, and he thought it would be well for the meeting to adjourn.

Mr. Maclean did not think so, but moved instead

That the debate on the Budget be adjourned until Monday the 18th inst. at 3 P.M.

Mr. Narayen seconded this, and it was carried.

A slight discussion took place as to the time of meeting, some gentlemen thinking that the hour should be fixed for two o'clock.

Captain Baker said that this was an unreasonable hour, because it would interfere with tiffin.

Mr. Maclean said that members could adjourn for tiffin while Mr. Nowrojee was speaking. (Laughter.)

THE FIFTEEN LAKH LOAN.

Mr. Hope then said a few words regarding the action of the committee which was appointed to look after the fifteen lakh loan. The committee had met that day, and they had to report to the Bench that they considered the notice issued for the former loan would, *mutatis mutandis*, be suitable for the present loan, with the exception that they thought it would be desirable to have the loan issued for a longer period. With the exception of the length of time for the loan, the notification for the present would be similar to the previous one, though of course the figures would be altered with regard to the house-rate and so on, and also the intimation that the rate payable in London would be two shillings per rupee. He mentioned that the committee were equally divided as to the length of time for the repayment of the loan, some wishing fifty and others thirty years.

Captain Baker repeated the remarks he made formerly to the effect that this loan, being for current expenditure, should not extend over twenty, or at the outside thirty years.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee spoke in similar terms.

Mr. Hope then moved, and Captain Robinson seconded,

That the Committee appointed to act in concert with the Municipal Commissioner to obtain a loan of 15 lacs be authorised to communicate with Government with their sanction, and either to issue the notification submitted, or to accept tenders for the loan required.

This was agreed to, and the Bench adjourned till Monday next, at three o'clock.

THEFT BY A HAMAL.

Mr. G. R. Purvis, forwarding agent, Bombay, yesterday appeared in the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, and obtained warrants against a hamal in the service of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey and Co., charging him with theft of Rs. 1,400 in currency notes and five rupees in cash; and two others with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence.

Mr. Purvis said—I am a forwarding agent, Bombay, and have my place of business in the Fort. On the evening of the 24th November last, I left in the drawer of my desk in the office about Rs. 1,405, that is, Rs. 1,400 in currency notes and five rupees in silver. The drawer was properly locked when I left the office, and I found it locked the next morning when I came to office. About two hours after I had been in office, on looking into the drawer, I discovered that the money above-mentioned had been taken out of the drawer. I reported my loss to the police, but the guilty parties could not be traced. About a week ago, a hamal named Bassa Cotia Poonjaree, in the employ of Mooljee Thackersey and Company, who had access to my room, suddenly discontinued coming to his work, leaving his clothes and box in the office, and I cannot at present discover his whereabouts. I have reason to believe that he has stolen the money as abovementioned, and that Sela Moorarjee Jogee and Gurwa Mowjee were also implicated in the theft. I charge the said Bassa Cotia Poonjaree with theft, and the said Sela Moorarjee Jogee and Gurwa Mowjee with aiding and abetting the commission of theft, and I pray that warrants may be issued for their apprehension in order that they may be dealt with the according to law.

The magistrate granted warrants as prayed for.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A Storm, accompanied with thunder, lightning and a little rain, passed over Delhi and Ghazeeabad on the morning of the 5th instant.

Meerut.—There was a heavy shower of rain, in the station on Tuesday morning last week which laid the dust. A good deal of sickness still lingers among the men of the 105th Light Infantry. On Wednesday afternoon a school-feast was given to the Royal Artillery children.

A Dishonest Bengali Convert.—We learn from a correspondent at Cuttack that on the morning of the 21st ultimo a Bengali convert named Mahiudralal Meter, an employé of the Executive Engineer's office of the Braminil Division, endeavoured to have a forged cheque for 1,200 rupees cashed.—*Madras Athenæum*, Dec. 11.

The Port Canning Rice Mills.—As will be seen from the advertisement published elsewhere, the rice mills of the Port Canning Company at Canning are ready to commence work for the season. The purchase of paddy on the spot, and the cheap rates at which the rice can be conveyed by rail to Calcutta, should induce shippers to avail themselves of the services of the mill, which is now in first-rate working order.—*Englishman.*

The Rhinoceros at the People's Park, Madras.—On Saturday morning it was found that the rhinoceros had burst all the ropes with which he was bound on the previous day, but the chains with which his legs were fastened still remained. During the day, yesterday, however, the beast broke even the chains, and as it was apprehended that he might get out of the enclosure, the gates of the Park were shut, and the fence round the beast was strengthened. A large number of people have visited the animal since his recapture; and so notorious has he rendered himself that the preacher who occupied the pulpit of Saint Andrew's Kirk yesterday morning, in the course of the sermon, alluded to him to illustrate a truth which he was speaking of.—*Madras Times.*

The Burning of the Lady Melville.—George Cole and William Clapham—who were charged with having, on the 14th of October last, on board the Lady Melville, then lying in the port of Calcutta, taken a lighted lamp to the after-port of the 'tween decks of the said ship, where spirits, to wit rum, were kept in casks, and there while drawing off the rum into buckets held the said lighted lamp close to it, whereby they did an act with fire so rashly and negligently as to endanger the lives of persons then being on the said ship, and thereby the said George Cole and William Clapham committed an offence and became punishable under section 285 of the Indian Penal Code—were tried at the Calcutta Criminal Sessions on Saturday. Clapham was acquitted, and Cole sentenced to six weeks' simple imprisonment.

Personating a Police Officer.—An abkaree detective named Rice came to grief last week in attempting to recover a gold watch and chain, belonging to one of his fair acquaintances, from Mr. Floyd, late a District Superintendent in the Bengal Police. The jewellery in question was missed and the gentleman suspected. Before intimation of the loss was, however, given to the police, Rice, hearing that Mr. Floyd was in the office of Inspector General of Police went over there, and on seeing him tapped him on the shoulder, observing, "I arrest you in the name of the Queen." The assistants in the office were not a little surprised at this proceeding, and asked Rice, in the absence of his uniform, to produce his warrant; a short brassmounted *baton* (such as is used by abkaree detectives) was produced, with the remark, "This is my warrant." Rice was thereupon called an imposter and desired to leave the office; he declined to do so without his "prisoner" and was sumarily ejected by the durwans. The affair got wind, and it reached the ears of the Collector, Mr. Mackenzie, who at once called upon Rice for an explanation, which proving unsatisfactory he (Rice) was politely informed that his services were dispensed with —*Daily Examiner*.

Police Zoolum at Rangoon.—Rumours have reached us of some very strange doings since the death of Mr. Doyle. We have heard of a man who had been eight months in the hands of the district police whilst they were searching for evidence against him to support a charge of escape from lawful custody, who turns up now at Rangoon; and when brought before the Town Magistrate for trial, not one witness on the side of the prosecution is able to identify him! Of course the man was discharged by the Town Magistrate; but no sooner is he out of the dock, and before he has passed the Court verandah he is again pounced upon by the myrmidons of the law, and brought up on a fresh charge of which previously not a word had been said. Now this style of proceeding is illegal, and there can be no possible excuse for adopting it. The issue of a police warrant or order from the office of a Superintendent of Police for the arrest of a Burmese woman and a young East Indian girl on a charge of cheating has also been reported to us, and we are told bail was demanded by the Superintendent of Police for their appearance when called upon, before they were released. The charge originated we believe out of some bribe which it is said was offered to these women to influence the officer deputed to lease the fisheries, but no police warrant should have been issued at all, and the Superintendent of Police, if he had anything to bring forward against the accused, should have obtained a magistrate's warrant before acting as he is reported to have done.—*Rangoon Mail*, Dec. 2.

We hear that the Government of India have permitted Mr. Harrison, Assistant Conservator of Forests, River Indus, to refund the gratuity which he had received in 1862, on account of his services in the late Indian Navy, and to count those services towards his civil pension.—*Indian Daily News.*

Suspension of a Police Officer at Calcutta.—The Commissioner of Police yesterday had occasion to suspend a police inspector named Palmer, attached to the River Police. It appeared that some time last week a native was charged by a Portuguese seaman with theft, and the case was heard and dismissed by Mr. Miller, the magistrate, who ordered the money which was found on the person of the defendant to be returned to him. Inspector Palmer was in charge of the case, and had the money in his possession. The defendant yesterday complained to the Commissioner that Inspector Palmer had not paid the money. The officer, on the other hand, assured the Commissioner that he had paid it, and referred the head of police to Mr. C. Smith, who was the attorney who defended the defendant, and in whose presence the money was paid. Mr. Smith, on being sent for, corroborated the inspector's statement, adding that his fees were paid by the defendant out of the money in question. The Commissioner, however, was not quite satisfied with the officer's statement, owing to certain other circumstances, and suspended him from his duties pending a more minute investigation. If the magistrates would only take the trouble of seeing the money paid over to the accused in each case, all this would be obviated.—*Ibid.*

Desecration of a Hindu Burning Ghaut.—A native female of the sweeper caste, but professing the Mahomedan faith, died in the suburbs, and her body was entrusted to some *domes* for disposal. They were instructed to bury the body, and had taken it to the Cossipore Burning Ghaut to save themselves the trouble of carrying it to the usual place of interment, which was some miles away. While engaged in digging a grave at the Ghaut, a police chowkedar thought it strange that the body of a Mahomedan should be brought to be buried in a Hindu burning ghaut, grew suspicious, thought he had discovered a foul case of murder, arrested the *domes*, and took them over to the thannah. The police inspector repaired to the spot immediately, and on getting there he found that the hole had been filled up, and the body was put on a pile of wood, and the process of cremation was being proceeded with. It happened that near to this body was that of a Hindoo high priest whose burial services were being performed by his nephew and a number of Brahmins. The inspector rather unwisely mentioned to them that the body which was in close proximity to theirs was that of a sweeper. The anxiety of the mourners upon learning this information may be more easily imagined than described. They set about howling, and threatened to annihilate the *domes*. The inspector, however, ascertained subsequently that the *domes* had a pass from the suburban police, as the woman had died from natural causes. The matter was reported to the Commissioner yesterday, and its recital created a good deal of amusement.—*Ibid.*

A Lucky Insolvent.—A rather amusing occurrence took place at the High Court on Saturday last. One Mr. H. D. D'Rozario had filed his schedule of insolvency, and at the first hearing of the case, he was opposed by a Mrs. Higgins, one of his creditors. The insolvent had obtained from the Calcutta Bank Rs. 1,000 on the security of Mrs. Higgins, and the debt not being paid, the Bank had obtained a decree against both the principal and the surety. Mrs. Higgins was obliged to pay the money, as D'Rozario had filed his schedule immediately after the decree. The hearing at the Insolvent Court had been adjourned from time to time on the opposition of Mrs. Higgins, and on last Saturday it came on before Mr. Justice Macpherson for final disposal. Mrs. Higgins had engaged Mr. Fergusson to oppose the insolvent, and attended the Court on the day in question as early as 10 o'clock. Unfortunately for her there were two Insolvent Courts sitting on last Saturday, presided over by the Hon. Justices Phear and Macpherson. Mrs. Higgins, believing the case would be taken up by Mr. Justice Phear, waited in that court. About 12 o'clock D'Rozario's case was called on by Mr. Justice Macpherson. Mr. Goodeve for Mr. Fergusson appeared to oppose the insolvent, but was at the time absent from Court. Mrs. Higgins was called, and not answering, the insolvent was sworn and discharged. Mrs. Higgins with her friends were waiting patiently in the other Court, and finding at 2 o'clock the insolvent was not there, made enquiries as to when the case was likely to come off, when they were told, very much to their surprise, that the matter had been disposed of. An application was subsequently made to Mr. Justice Macpherson. His Lordship regretted he could not assist the opposing creditor in any way, as the insolvent had obtained his personal discharge.—*Ibid.*

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

General Bourchier and Staff, with the exception of the Brigade-Major and Dr. Buckle (who were left behind to make arrangements connected with Captain Hidayat Ali's coolies who had suffered so terribly from cholera), left Cachar for Luckipur on the 23rd ultimo. Beyond that place great and, it must be said, unexpected difficulties were experienced with regard to roads. It was understood that the civil authorities would have done something at any rate in the way of clearing a track, but in point of fact nothing whatever had been done. There was, however, a path known to the planters which required very little repair as far as the Alnee Garden on the Barak, but from thence towards Mynadhur it was as much as the Gurkhas themselves could do to scramble on with their arms; as to elephants getting along, they might as well have attempted to scale the skies. The troops accordingly were set to work, and by the 28th the road was practicable for *unladen* elephants as far as Mynadhur, while the stores were sent up by water. By the 2nd December the Sappers and 44th had carried on the road for six miles beyond Mynadhur, and the telegraph is completed as far as the road. The weather was glorious, the climate agreeable; leeches and ticks were found less troublesome than had been feared, and the health of the expedition, with the exception of course of Hidayat Ali's coolies, was all that could be desired. Great indignation appears to have been felt in camp at the inhuman neglect with which these poor creatures had been treated. It is distinctly asserted that the embarking and medical authorities protested against 850 coolies being crowded into two flats, and begged that at any rate an European officer might be sent with them; but that the protest and petition were alike poohpoohed by the Bengal Government. The result, we know, was the death of 151 coolies, and that about 50 more are incapacitated by their reduced condition for all work. The rest of the force (we speak of the left column) is in excellent spirits and first-rate order. The only casualties have been the two deaths from drowning we formerly mentioned. Officers and men are taking kindly to the rough life, and rough it certainly is. From the General downwards nearly every one has sent back his pony, trusting henceforward to his two legs for transport. The rations are of the simplest, and as regards the beef, of the toughest—commissariat rum the only artificial means of exhilaration. So long as there is water enough in the river for the boats, there will be no serious impediment to progress; but a little above Mynadhur the Barak is reported to shallow suddenly, and then coolies will be almost the only resource in the way of carriage, for the elephants will apparently have enough to do to carry themselves. As to the warlike prospects, it is said that Mr. Edgar is rather anxious about Sukpilall's attitude. The messengers, whom he sent some time ago to that chief, have been detained by him, or at any rate have not returned. The military authorities, on the other hand, would perhaps be glad if their operations were relieved from the complication of Sukpilall's ambiguous alliance.—*Pioneer.*

The Scenery on the Line of March.

From the private letter of an officer with the Chittagong Column of the Lushai Expeditionary Force, we (*Englishman*) extract the following interesting description of some of the scenery on the line of march:—

"You have no idea what a pretty river the Karrafoola is. It is not very broad or anything wonderful in volume, but it has not the muddy-looking sticky banks one sees in the rivers of Eastern Bengal. The villages, too, are far better kept and tidier than Bengal ones, and the trim plots of cultivated ground almost remind one of home. The river winds a good deal, and the banks, instead of being the dead level of the Assam rivers, are broken by hills covered with trees and creepers, some hanging almost perpendicularly to the water, and from a good height too. One of the reaches we came on just after breakfast put any scenery I have seen as yet in the country quite into the shade. A long bend to the left, which bank was a succession of hills and dells covered with trees and creepers—the trees not of a uniform green, but of almost every shade, except of course the brilliant hues one sees in the American forests, and the hills rising in places straight up from the water; here and there a cottage surrounded by a garden closed in by a bamboo fence as neatly made as if by a Scotch gardener. At the end of the reach a view of one range rising beyond another, and the right bank well cultivated and wooded. The beauty of the scene fairly took us all by surprise. The whole of the river scenery till past Rungamuttee, and one-half way to Kasalong, continues the same. Of course, where the banks get higher, they shut out all view except up and down the reaches, and then one as usual gets tired of the monotony of trees upon trees. I am wrong to say I have seen nothing to touch this scenery, for I was forgetting the views one gets of the snowy ranges after leaving Jhelum—both styles are equally good in their way. Rungamuttee and Kasalong are on hills at bends of the river, where the jungle has been cleared away, and they are both as green as Calcutta. In fact, the fog is far worse than, and the dew nearly as bad as that of Calcutta. The fog comes on in the evening about eight, and lasts till between nine and ten the next morning; then it clears, and for a couple of hours it is charming; but the afternoon sun, and particularly that of the evening, is very strong and disagreeable. Kasalong is the first depot after Chittagong, and a small steamer plies between Rungamuttee and Kasalong to convey up flats with troops and stores. Demaguree, Lower and Upper Burkshall, and Kasalong, are all on the left bank; Rungamuttee is on the right."

A CHALLENGE.

(*Rangoon Mail*, Dec. 2.)

The *Rangoon Gazette* has honored us with a column in his latest issue, and denies that he is "smarting" under the *Pioneer's* remark that two if not three of the Rangoon papers were published in the interests of the King of Burmah. The *Gazette* thinks that "the circle of friends and contributors immediately surrounding the *Rangoon Mail* have thought fit to misrepresent the causes which led to the visit of the manager of the *Rangoon Gazette* to Mandalay." We are sorry if our friends have so misrepresented the nature of the visit, but although we are far from believing all current reports, we are prepared to back our opinion in this instance to the extent of Rs. 2,000, and to deposit that sum in the Bank of Bengal if the *Rangoon Gazette* or any of his supporters will deposit a similar amount; the sum of Rs. 4,000 to be paid at the end of four months to the present proprietors of the *Gazette* if they are still the proprietors, and to us if the journal changes hands. If those hands are not the King of Burmah's or his agents, and if the *Rangoon Gazette* continues to be published in the public interest with the same independence as has hitherto characterized it, the public will have no reason to regret the change.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

(Continued from Thursday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

The Hon. Mr. Cockerell moved, as an amendment, that the bill be recommitted to the Select Committee with instructions to report again thereon in two months. He said:—"I have been compelled to dissent altogether from the conclusions arrived at by my colleagues on the Committee by which this bill has been considered, because, in my humble opinion, the course which has been adopted in regard to it is extremely unsatisfactory.

"The bill was introduced into the Council in February 1870, and was then intended to apply to the whole of Northern India, including Oudh and the Central Provinces. At the time of its introduction, some of the more important provisions received marked attention, and the principles on which they were based were assailed by certain members then present. For various reasons, to which it is unnecessary to refer particularly further than to say that the delay was in no respect due to any opposition on the part of any members of the Select Committee as then constituted, no progress was made in the consideration of the bill until the Council resumed its sittings at Calcutta towards the close of last year.

"At that time the opportunity for a discriminate consideration of the somewhat intricate and novel details of the bill, and the elaboration of a sound enactment on this subject, was particularly favourable, for the Select Committee had been greatly strengthened by the addition of two new members—the Hon. Messrs. Inglis and Robinson—who possessed a thorough acquaintance with the practical working of irrigation and the administration of the canal departments in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and the Madras Presidency.

"Early in the present year, the Select Committee commenced its labours, and I know of no reason for their not resulting in the presentation to the Council, and eventual passing into law, of a well-considered measure applicable to the whole of Northern India, ere the sittings of the Council in Calcutta were brought to a close, had the conduct of the bill through Committee been judiciously persevered in by the hon. member in charge of it.

"In fact, with the exception clauses relating to the imposition and recovery of rates, all the essential provisions of the bill may be said to have been determined before the meetings of the Committee were suddenly suspended, and the hon. member in charge of the measure recorded, his opinion, in a minute which I subsequently heard of but have never seen up to the present time, to the effect that it was expedient to abandon the proposed legislation so far as it applied to the North Western Provinces, and confine it exclusively to the Punjab.

"I confess that, having regard to the past history of this measure, which I have just recounted, I felt some surprise when I heard that it was proposed to proceed with the bill at this place, from which so many of the members who had taken an active part in the discussion of the subject and the settlement of the most important clauses of the bill during its progress in Committee at Calcutta, were necessarily absent. But my hon. friend (Mr. Strachey,) in introducing the subject here, by moving that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Hon. Mr. Egerton should be added to the Committee, although he made some reference to Colonel Strachey's recorded opinion to which I adverted just now, and expressed his previous concurrence therein, remarked that a letter had been addressed to the Government of India by that of the North-Western Provinces, in which it was stated that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor observed with much regret that the bill for regulating irrigation in Upper India had not yet passed into law; that serious loss and inconvenience arose from the delay; and that the passing of the bill with all possible expedition was earnestly recommended.

"The letter went on to say that, till the bill was passed, the Government had no legal control over beds of rivers, and could not interfere with private dams, however desirable, on public grounds, such interference might be; and, moreover, that considerable loss of income had resulted from the present defective condition of the law. From these remarks it was to be assumed that the measure was to be proceeded with in its full integrity and according to its original design; that the consideration of details was to be taken up from the point at which it had been suspended in Calcutta; and that the conclusions already arrived at by the large Committee at that place were to be maintained. I have gone thus minutely into the history of the progress of that bill up to the period at which my hon. friend (Mr. Egerton) assumed charge of it, as pertinent to the question which I have now to ask, namely, why the local extent of a measure originally designed for application to the whole of Northern India, and especially needed, as has been shown, in the North-Western Provinces, has been cut down to the limited area of the Punjab?

"The report of the majority of the Select Committee states that the 'charge has been made on account of the difficulty of adapting the provisions of the bill to the circumstances of the whole of the territory to which it was first proposed to extend it, in such a way as to keep what was suitable for each province.'

"I demur to the precise correctness of that statement; it implies that there are matters of detail connected with his bill which owing to the varied circumstances of the different provinces to which the measure as originally designed was intended to apply, cannot be regulated by any uniform set of provisions. But the only provisions to which the authorities of the North-Western Provinces object rest upon questions of principle which, if they are to be affirmed in the sense contemplated by the bill, may as equitably be so affirmed in respect of one portion of the Empire as another.

"Almost the whole of the provisions of the bill which are of practical importance in the working of a general scheme of canal irrigation—I refer to the subjects comprised in Parts II, IV, V, VII, and VIII, and so much of Part III. as relates to the powers of canal officers, the construction and maintenance of works, the conditions of a water-supply and the charges therefore—are not only accepted, but urgently asked for, by the Government of the North-Western Provinces; and we are told that a considerable loss of income has already resulted from the want of such legal power as is provided by the clauses to which I have referred. I ask those who are responsible for the economical administration of the financial affairs of this country, whether this state of things is to be permitted to continue, and the Government of the North-Western Provinces is to be told—as seems to be the practical effect of the course which is being taken in regard to this bill—that, until it assents to the principle of a compulsory rate, it is to be excluded from the benefits of special legislation in regard to canal administration. If that is the intention, such a course will, I venture to think, scarcely redound to the credit of this Council or of the Supreme Government in public estimation. If, on the other hand, it is proposed to bring forward and enact shortly a similar measure for the North-Western Provinces, then I must say that such procedure will be wholly inconsistent with the policy of all our recent legislation which has been undertaken for the purpose of welding together and consolidating as much as possible the existing law.

"The preamble to the amended bill is in my opinion objectionable, inasmuch as it asserts a somewhat doubtful statement of facts; that a certain sovereign right in all natural streams and water-course vests in the Government, pretty much in the same way as it does in regard to land, unless it has been specifically relinquished, no one can doubt; but there is also a co-existent right of usage of the water of natural streams vested in the community, and this seems to be distinctly recognized by the provisions of section eight. The declaration of the preamble, which implies that the State enjoys an exclusive right of property in the water of natural streams and channels, and the contents of clause eight, involve an apparent contradiction, and I think it would have been better if the former had been omitted.

"In the assessment of the owner's rate in the manner proposed, there is, I think, some hardship. Where the land-revenue has been already assessed at canal irrigated rates, it is provided that a refund of the extra revenue assessed in consequence of such irrigation is to be allowed before the owner's rate can be exacted; but no allowance is made for those cases in which the land has been assessed at wet rates by reason of irrigation from wells or sources other than canals constructed and maintained by the Government.

"Of the practical bearing of this question on the operation of this bill, as now limited, I am unable to judge, as I am unacquainted with the facts of the case as regards the extent of well-irrigation in the Punjab. I know that it is largely carried on in the North-Western Provinces. My contention, however, would apply, more or less, in any case, for it is one of principle. I hold that, to whatever extent the advantages of irrigation from any source have been already taken into account in the assessment of land-revenue, to such extent a proportionate allowance must in equity be made in the adjustment of the owner's rate.

"I think also that it is unwise to disturb existing settlements in the manner contemplated by the bill, where the land revenue has been assessed at canal irrigated rates, except in the way of extra charge for an extension of the irrigated area. I know that it is proposed to take, in the form of 'owner's rate,' no greater amount than has been previously deducted from the land-revenue assessment, and that thus, practically, the land-holders of such case will be subjected to no greater charge than at present; but I hold strongly that sound policy requires a foreign Government to abide, not only by the spirit, but by the letter of its engagements with its subjects, so as to avoid all reasonable grounds of suspicion and distrust which any other course is sure to excite in the minds of the people. I fully recognize the importance—I may say the absolute necessity—of maintaining a complete separation of these two items of revenue—land assessment and water-rates. I have read very able papers on this subject, and I think the arguments used in them would carry conviction to most minds as to the cogency of the reasons for dealing separately with things involving such essentially different conditions and considerations as the assessment of a water-rate and the settlement of land-revenue. But great as is the expediency of adopting this course, I would restrict it to future operations and I deprecate the disturbance of settlements which have been already made where canal irrigation was available and fully taken into account at the making of such settlements, as likely to suggest doubts of our good faith in our dealings with the people of this country.

"The most important feature of the bill is the provision contained in section forty-four for the levy of a rate on lands irrigable, but not irrigated; and I would first draw attention to the rather curious position in the bill which this provision occupies. Like the proverbial snake in the grass, it is almost hidden in the ramifications of Part III, which, though the receptacle of all sorts of unconnected matters, bears simply the unsuspicious heading—'Special power of canal officers in relation to surveys, construction and maintenance of works and decision of differences regarding water-courses.' The principle of such an assessment was, on its first appearance in the original draft, strongly attacked, and especially reprobated in a dispatch from the Secretary of State, dated 11th January 1870, from which I need make no quotation, as it has been published and circulated as a paper on the bill. But it will be said that this provision has been divested of its obnoxious character by the conditions which have been attached to the levy of a compulsory rate, and which are included in the amended bill. To show that this is not the view taken by those who are amongst the most competent to form a sound conclusion on this point, I will read from a letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces in regard to the amended bill. The Lieutenant-Governor, who, it will be remembered, was the strongest opponent to the principle of a compulsory rate when the idea of levying such a rate was first started, is of opinion that the provision of the amended bill on this subject is 'even more objectionable than as it stood in the original bill. There, the imposition of the rate was made to depend on a distinct financial necessity, and the measure itself could not be introduced unless it were proved that the canal had failed to reach a specified percentage of profit. The character of the imposition was thus marked and its range defined and limited. In the present bill, neither cause nor limit is assigned. The measure will simply be based on the opinion that reasonable use has not been made by the people of the canal; and, on this opinion, an agriculturist, who never took a drop of water from the canal, or intends to take it, who finds, in fact, that it is not for his interest to bring water channels to his fields, can be charged a special rate which may reach to two rupees an acre. The injustice of such a proceeding seems to be patent on the mere statement of it.'

"There was something peculiarly offensive to the popular notion of that 'equity and conscience' which does duty for substantive law to so large an extent in this country, in making the non-realization of a seven per cent. return on an outlay of capital borrowed at four per cent., the main condition of the levy of this impost; but it may well be questioned whether, as the Lieutenant-Governor surmises, the new condition as to the 'reasonable use' may not press more hardly upon the landholder than the former one. In any case by whatever conditions the action to be taken upon it may be surrounded, the principle remains unaltered, and, consequently, the objections to that principle must apply as strongly in the case of the present bill as its predecessor. It has been asserted that the principle of the proposed tax differs in no respect from that which governs the levy of special taxation in towns for various descriptions of municipal improvements. I contend that there is no analogy whatever between these cases. In the latter, theoretically at least, the taxation is imposed by the will, or with the consent, of the representatives of the tax-payers. I say theoretically, because literally Municipal Commissioners are not the delegates of the people, yet, generally speaking, the Government makes such selections for those offices as the people, if they were vested with the power of election and were likely to make a discreet and discriminate use of it, would themselves choose. Taxation so imposed is surely something very different from the measure provided by this bill.

"Again, in the case of municipal taxation, the tax-payers get something for their money, which, however much or little they may appreciate its value, does undoubtedly ensure to them very substantial benefits; but the landholder subjected to the special rate gets no benefit in return. It will be said that the conditions under which only the rate can be levied require that the use of canal irrigation should secure greater profit to the agriculturist than he would otherwise have obtained. It is just because cases may occur, in which it may be shown that the cultivator would have secured a better crop from the use of canal-irrigation than he would have done without it, and because such cases are extremely likely to occur and will subject the landholder to the screw of the special rate, that I regard the provisions of this bill with so much apprehension. For it may well be that the cultivator intelligently and wisely elects not to use canal-irrigation, to forego the estimated increase of profits, in order to avoid what he may conceive to be the more than counterbalancing concomitant evils attending the use of such irrigation. He may say, 'I know that I should get much larger profit from the use of your water, but either from well-irrigation or the natural resources of the soil unaided by your water, I get a return sufficient for my wants, and I would rather forego possible increased profits than bring myself within the dominion of the canal officers. By resorting to the use of canal-irrigation, I incur all sorts of responsibilities and obligations in regard to water-courses and the like, or I must give up my wells and depend entirely upon you for a water-supply and you may, as you have carefully freed yourselves from all pecuniary responsibility for the non-fulfilment of my just expectations, disappoint me just at the moment of my utmost need.'

"I do not, by the case which I have put, intend to suggest that the canal officers are, as a rule, in any degree less mindful of their duties to the people with whom they are brought in contact than any other body of public officers would be under similar circumstances; but I do wish to point out that the proposed law practically invests those officers—and I believe necessarily so—with very extensive authority, and that, keeping this fact in view, it must be regarded as not the least mischievous consequence of the power of levying a compulsory rate, that the inducement to use their authority wisely so as to attract a voluntary recourse to canal irrigation by a popular administration of the system, is, through the existence of that power, to a great extent withdrawn.

"Another important argument in favour of the levy of this special rate is that, on grounds of humanity, no less than on sound financial considerations, irrigation must be promoted by the construction and maintenance of canals for which somebody must pay; and that this being so, it is more just to assign the burden of the cost of these works to those for whose benefit they are devised than to impose it on the general tax payer.

"The first proportion may be readily admitted, subject to the reservation that no injustice or hardship is caused to individuals as the necessary consequence of these works. When that limit is overstepped, I should hold that it is not desirable to construct canals. But, in regard to the appointment of the burden of cost, I contend that the argument is wholly unsound. Of course, every projected work of this sort is intended to benefit some people; but, if any error of design or construction—and the history of some of the more recently constructed barracks shows that even officers of the Department of Public Works, upon which the design and execution of canals must devolve, are fallible—the work failed to achieve the general object of its design, surely it would not be just to saddle certain persons with the cost, who have derived no advantage from the work, and have had no option whatever in the matter of its construction, merely because it *was designed* for their benefit.

"Take, as a possible illustration of such a case, the Sarda and Rohilkhund canals, which are, I believe, either being constructed or are about to be constructed. One of our honourable colleagues (Mr. Inglis) who has a thorough practical acquaintance with Rohilkhund, is of opinion that, owing to the water being so near the surface, and the consequent facilities for kacha well-irrigation which exist in the country to be traversed by these canals, the mass of the agriculturists will not take the water, and that, consequently, the canals cannot prove a profitable undertaking.

"The truth is, that canals are projected and constructed mainly in the interest of the general tax-payer to lighten his burdens, directly, by staving off the heavy cost of periodical famines, and indirectly by improving the general resources and wealth of the country. Where these works are wisely designed and carried out they are sure to answer their purpose without the aid of section forty-four; the risk of error in design or construction should in all equity and reason be borne by the general tax-paying community, whose agent the Department of Public Works is in projecting and carrying out these schemes. That community is, on every consideration, as justly chargeable for the consequences of an unwise or unskilfully executed canal project as for the cost of barracks which through faulty construction may have fallen down or become otherwise unserviceable.

"Lastly, in connection with this subject, I wish to draw attention to the provision of the final paragraph of section forty-eight. It runs as follows: 'If any question shall arise whether the said conditions are complied with or not in respect of any land, it shall be determined in the same manner as suits relating to rent under the law for the time being in force.' In the first place, I do not understand the object of this special reference to rent suits in a bill the operation of which is limited to the Punjab, where such suits, I believe, take the same course, both as to the class of Court in which they are instituted and the form of procedure under which they are tried as any other actions for debt; but my main objection to this clause is in regard to the vague form which it prescribes for the treatment of a very important matter. It cannot be doubted that, wherever the attempt is made to levy this rate, a question will arise; and I say that, if the application of these conditions is to be anything more than a sham and a delusion, it should be distinctly provided that, ere the rate can be levied, the question must be tried in the form of a suit in which the Government is the plaintiff and the objecting landholder the defendant, so that the matter may be determined in an impartial manner, and the person resisting the imposition of the rate may have such advantage as the position of defendant, and the consequent *onus probandi* on the other party, the Government are calculated to afford.

"The provisions of Part VI. in regard to forced labour go much further than the conclusion arrived at on this question by the Committee by which it was much discussed in Calcutta. The procedure of the bill in this respect is defended on the ground that, in some districts of the Punjab owing to the spareseness of the population, the amount of available labour is very small, and that, moreover, the system of employing 'chers,' who appear to be a species of serfs, with or without their consent, on canal works is distinctly recognised and allowed by the existing law of the Punjab.

"From Mr. Barkley's book on the law of that province, which has on other occasions been assumed to contain all orders and rules having the force of law, it would appear that this impressment of labour is authorized only on the Indus Canals, in the Dera Ghazi Khan District, and on the Mooltan inundation Canals, for ordinary work, such as silt clearances, and this, moreover, for stated periods, *i. e.*, from the beginning of January in each year to the middle of April. In other parts of the Punjab, as for example, on the Upper Sutlej Canals, the resort to forced labour is restricted to emergent occasions, where serious injury is apprehended and the supply of labour available for hire is inadequate.

"This is in accordance with the conclusion of the Calcutta Committee as to the circumstances under which only the impressment of labour should be authorized, and represents, in my opinion, the extreme limit to which the extension of forced labour can be justified.

"The mere fact that in certain places the ordinary supply of labour available for hire is insufficient for the purpose, does not justify the strong measure of impressment for an occasion which can be long foreseen and, consequently, otherwise provided for.

"There are many parts of India in which the local supply of labour is insufficient for the requirements of such places, and hired labour has to be brought from a distance. That the importation of labour enhances greatly the cost of the work to be executed is no sufficient reason for the retention of the system of forced labour, even though that system may heretofore have been in some degree sanctioned by rules having the force of law.

"The bill, as amended, in point of fact, provides for a considerable extension of the existing law, inasmuch as it is proposed to give to the local Government the power of sanctioning the use of forced labour for ordinary canal-works in any part of the province. It further includes, under the denomination of 'labour' liable to impressment, all persons exercising any handicraft, and makes the neglect on the part of any such labourers to comply with the requisition for their labour a criminal offence punishable with one month's imprisonment.

"Under the existing system, 'chers' have the option of avoiding the obligation to supply their labour by the payment of a daily fine of four annas in lieu thereof.

"I am very strongly of opinion that the tendency of new legislation in this era of advanced civilization should have been rather to relax the harshness of the existing system than to render it more stringent and far-reaching, as is now proposed, and I think the power conferred by the bill on the local Government in this matter open to grave objection.

"My Lord, I have thus stated the reasons, very imperfectly I feel, which, in my opinion, render this bill unfit for enactment in its present shape. I hold that, whatever may be the practical inconvenience—and it cannot be very great—which would result from the adoption of the amendment which I am now about to move, it weighs as nothing in the balance against the cogent reasons which exist for extending the essential provisions of the bill to the North-Western Provinces, and the propriety of determining such questions as are involved in it in a Council constituted, as I pointed out when I last spoke on this subject, as it can only be constituted when it assembles in Calcutta. With these remarks, I move that this bill be re-committed with instructions to the Committee to report again thereon in two months."

(To be Continued.)

AMEER KHAN'S CASE.

Appellate Jurisdiction—December 1871.
(Before Couch, C.J, and Macpherson and Jackson, J.J.)

THE QUEEN V. AMEER KHAN AND OTHERS.

(Continued from Saturday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

Mr. Anstey continued—It appears that when the shop of Mahomed Shuffee, a butcher, was searched, a great number of letters—upwards of 4,000—were seized by the police. At page 37 of the depositions Muzeeboddeen says that the record of Mahomed Shuffee remained in his charge together with books, and that amongst them was one belonging to Ameer Khan, which, he says, was made over to him with Mahomed Shuffee's books. "All these books," he goes on to say, "were under my particular charge. No one had access to them. There were about 4,000 of Mahomed Shuffee's letters also. I examined them all, and found no letters of Ameer Khan among them." Again, the two police authorities, Major Parsons and Nobokisto Ghose, state—the one at page 24 of the depositions says, "I searched the house of Mahomed Jaffir at Thanessur, and found there certain letters, which were produced at the trial at Umballa, of Mahomed Shuffee and others. I found that (J2½,) with a letter inside it, was inside the pen-box of Mahomed Jaffir, one of the prisoners in that trial." And further on he says, "I proceeded to Calcutta, where I searched the house of Ameer Khan in company with Mr. Reilly and Nobokisto Ghose and some Calcutta police. I asked Ameer Khan for an explanation of some statements made in some letters found in Kazee Myan Jan's house at Comarcolly, supposed to have been written by him, in which allusions were made to money having been forwarded to Patna. He pointed to a moonshee sitting there, whose name I afterwards ascertained to be Mosahib Ali, and said that that moonshee had written the letters." Major Parsons then goes on to state that the moonshee acknowledged the writing of the letters, but said they were written by order of his master. "We arrested," he further says, "Ameer Khan (the arrest was under my authority), and we took the book the moonshee had pointed out, also the moonshee and Ameer Khan to the magistrate of Howrah, who released Ameer Khan on bail." The magistrate attached his signature to the entries and the letters. Nobokisto Ghose at page 27 says, "I searched Ameer Khan's house at Colootollah. Ameer Khan was present. I asked him about his letters and hoondees. These three letters (LIA, MIA, NIA) were with me. I showed these to Ameer Khan. . . . . He pointed to Mosahib Ali, and said this moonshee wrote these letters, and will show you the account." Mosahib Ali saw the letters, and said, "Yes, I wrote these letters at the order of my master (pointing to Ameer Khan)." Besides the account-books, a box of letters was, according to the evidence of Abdool Sumud, taken away from Ameer Khan's; and all that is found, or is said to be found, among the numerous letters taken from Mahomed Shuffee's house, are these three letters, and not one is found in the "box of letters" taken from Ameer Khan's house, which the prosecution could use to any effect. And to eke out this miserable evidence, the letters taken from Mahomed Jaffir's house, not one purporting to be received by Ameer Khan, or written by his orders, are put in to support the correspondence. Letters of Kazee Myan Jan, of Osman Ali, and of others, are all received, and not only single letters, but sets of letters, although no connection is shown between these persons and Ameer Khan in evidence against the appellant. It seems to have been a prevailing delusion in Mr. Prinsep's mind, that it was enough, when any letters were produced and were sworn to by a witness as having been written in furtherance of the conspiracy, to admit them as evidence against Ameer Khan, no matter by whom written or by whom received.

It is important to see in what manner Mr. Prinsep judged of the demeanour of the witnesses who came before him. It is with great reluctance and pain that I speak of that Judge's conduct in this respect. The facts were too plain even for him to make a mistake in valuing their evidence, and accordingly we find him in strong language condemning the evidence of these men, whose testimony is thus doubly objectionable as being that of approvers and being declared to have given false evidence More than once, I may say over and over again, has Mr. Prinsep declared it dangerous to rely on them, and yet he goes on to say, that although, with respect to the offences in the charges, the witnesses cannot be credited, yet on collateral facts they may be believed. In his judgment at page 166, in speaking of Major Parsons' and Nobokisto's visit to Ameer Khan's house on the occasion of the search, he says, "Mosahib Ali and Ameer Khan, with the books and other papers found on a search of the premises, were then taken off for the night to Mr. Reilly's house in Lindsay Street, Calcutta, and with other men (Kazee Myan Jan, Kazee Morad, and others) were next morning taken before the magistrate of Howrah, who appears to have taken the statements of all the men brought before him, and marked the entries in the account book of Ameer Khan's business at Colootollah in 1278 Hijree." Bail was taken from Ameer Khan, and Major Parsons took the others to Umballa the next morning. Ameer Khan, after attending at Mr. Reilly's house for some months, was discharged. "I notice all these proceedings," the Judge goes on to say, "because they are altogether authorized by law, and though they do not immediately affect the present case" (I submit, my lords, these proceedings do immediately and materially affect the case, for they show how the evidence for the prosecution was got up), "it is undesirable that they should be passed over, as it is important that if there is to be a detective police department in India, its officers should not be allowed to consider themselves exempt from the rules laid down by law for police-officers generally and unrestrained liberty of action in such matters is apt to lead to abuse of power." Then he goes on to say, "In addition to the evidence just described, we have the evidence of Mosahib Ali" Has Mr. Prinsep read his own notes, or does he revise the paragraph he has finished before he commences a fresh one? If he did, he would have seen that he was speaking of the same evidence, and that it was not "in addition," for he has recorded his opinion in this para. of what he thinks of this evidence, and he has justly described and appreciated it. He then says of Mosahib Ali, "He was arrested and brought down from his home in Oudh after a considerable portion of the evidence for the defence had been taken, and was examined by direction of the Court. His evidence is by no means satisfactory, or reliable on important points, where it is uncorroborated by other and credible witnesses, as might have been expected from his conduct in evading process. He was a very obliging witness, desirous to give every information, not with strict adherence to truth, but in a manner likely to be acceptable to the side, whether prosecution or defence, who desire it." That is not a fair statement of the manner of the witness. He is not, it is true, a reliable witness, but he accounts for the way in which he gave his evidence by saying that he did it to please the Court and escape punishment. "Thus, when examined by the prosecutor, he declared positively that certain entries in Ameer Khan's account-book for 1278 Hijree were in his own handwriting; when cross-examined, he denied that he had written one word in it, adding that it was from beginning to end in Esau Khan's handwriting; and when asked by the Court to explain these contradictory statements, he prevaricated most grossly, at one moment stating that he did write portions of that book, and when asked to point to some of his handwriting, immediately retracting, and repeating that the book was altogether in Esau Khan's writing. On all main points connected with this case, that is, on all points connected with Ameer Khan's guilt or innocence so directly that the connection was self-evident, and he was therefore prepared to answer, with the exception of that portion of his deposition which is corroborated by his former statement at Umballa, I think it more safe entirely to discard his evidence. On minor points, the importance of which was not so clear to the witness, I think his evidence is not unreliable, and to these I shall presently revert." Lame and impotent conclusion! This is a case in which the Judge might have passed a capital sentence, and yet, in considering the evidence, where he finds that a witness is utterly untrustworthy on the main points of his evidence, still reliance is to be given to what that same witness says on what the Judge thinks are "minor points." How does he know the witness considered those same points "minor points?" Although Mr. Prinsep has so expressed himself with regard to the evidence of Mosahib Ali, he has failed to act on it, for he takes Mosahib's evidence rather than the evidence of witnesses whom he has not discredited by such remarks, where there is a contradiction between Mosahib Ali and those witnesses; and this on a point of great importance in the case. At p. 169 he says, "The first point to be decided is whether MIA, NIA, and their envelopes, were written by Mosahib Ali or not." And then at p. 170, "We have also Mosahib Ali's own statement to this Court, corroborated by his statement made at Umballa on 19th April 1864." A strange species of corroboration! The uncorroborated evidence of an approver given in another place, used to corroborate that same approver's testimony given on a subsequent occasion! Does the repetition of a false story take away any of its falsehood? "Opposed to this we have the statements of three servants of Ameer Khan, who say they know Mosahib's writing, and that these letters are not written by him. Even if I placed any confidence in the evidence of these men, which I do not think their general evidence shows that they deserve, I should have no hesitation in saying that I prefer relying on the evidence on this point adduced by the prosecution, corroborated as it is by the subsequent conduct of Mosahib Ali in pointing out the corresponding entries in the account-book." Thus, on a question of handwriting the Judge prefers to believe Mosahib Ali rather than Esau Khan, although that Judge has already found that Mosahib Ali "prevaricated grossly" on a similar question of handwriting, and that Esau Khan spoke the truth; and this on a point of utmost importance, for if those letters are treasonable correspondence, and the writing of them is connected with Ameer Khan, it would go far to prove the offence charged, yet Mr. Prinsep prefers to believe the evidence of Mosahib Ali, although he has said it would be safer "entirely to discard his evidence on the main points."

I will next address myself to the manner in which Mr. Prinsep deals with the facts. It is impossible to read Mr. Prinsep's judgment without feeling that he had contracted—at what period of the case I cannot say, whether at the hearing or anterior to it—a very strong feeling against the appellant, for he supplements the evidence by theories and hypotheses of his own, and by such phrases as "it may have been," "I have no doubt it was so," &c., on facts not before him. It is impossible he could have come to his decision on one part of the case except by some such method: I mean as regards the pretended cypher. See for one moment what the witnesses say who speak to this. They all agree in one thing, that without the innuendo there is no suspicious meaning to be attached to the contents of the letters. Mahomed Shuffee at p. 46 says, "There is no special account of jehad in my books. I never gave any order for the insertion of any particular words in an item of jehad account, so as to enable me to detect it. I cannot recollect any particular word or sign used. I do not know of any particular word or sign by which I could detect any such entry." If there were any cypher, there must have been a key, and a principal leader must have known of it. The attempt was made in the reign of George I. to give evidence similar to that given in this case to prove a cypher and its meaning. It is now always the practice in England, when a cypher is put in evidence, to call for the key. This is the second fiasco of this nature. The first was at Umballa, which resulted in a conviction. In that case it was two maunds of tobacco which stood for jehad account. The same evidence was produced before the magistrate in this case, but fell through because of the remarks made by the late Mr. Justice Norman in the case of Ameerooddeen on the utter unworthiness of credit of the witness who told the story. I have no doubt that it was the evidence of this nature that contributed to the success of the bill of pains and penalties passed against the Bishop of Rochester in the time of George I. This mode of destroying men has been justly satirized by Swift, who in a passage of his work entitled Gulliver's Travels, thus writes, "I told the Professor that the bulk of the people consist in a manner wholly of discoverers, witnesses, informers, accusers, prosecutors, evidences, swearers, together with their several subservient and subaltern instruments, all under the colours, the conduct, and the pay of Ministers of State and their deputies. The plots in that kingdom are usually the workmanship of those persons who desire to raise their own characters of profound politicians, to restore new vigour to a crazy administration, to stifle or divert general discontents, to fill their coffers with forfeitures, and raise or sink the opinion of public credit as either shall best answer their private advantage. It is first agreed and settled among them what suspected persons shall be accused of a plot, then effectual care is taken to secure all their letters and papers, and put the owners in chains. The papers are delivered to a set of artists, very dexterous in finding out the mysterious meanings of words, syllables, and letters. For instance, they can discover a close stool to signify a privy council; a flock of geese, a senate; a lame dog, an invader; the plague, a standing army; a buzzard, a prime minister; the gout, a high priest; a gibbet, a secretary of state; a broom, a revolution; a mousetrap, an employment; a bottomless pit, a treasury; a sink, a court; a cap and bells, a favourite; a broken reed, a court of justice; an empty tun, a general; a running sore, the administration."

"When this method fails, they have two others more effectual which the learned among them call acrostics and anagrams. First, they can decipher all initial letters into political meanings. Thus N shall signify a plot; B, a regiment of horse; L, a fleet at sea. Or, secondly, by transposing the letters of the alphabet in any suspected paper they can lay open the deepest designs of discontented party."

"The professor made me great acknowledgments for communicating these observations, and promised to make honourable mention of me in his treatise." This is really no caricature of what took place in the case of the Bishop of Rochester. The attempt was made, and it succeeded in that case to take conjecture and innuendo as evidence. The same attempt has been made in this case, and has to the present stage been successful, but I hope only for a time. The witnesses who speak to the cypher tell the Court that they were in the conspiracy, and hence their knowledge; but I trust this Court will follow that maxim of law, and not place any reliance on the testimony of such approvers. I trust the rule laid down by Holt, C. J., in the case of Crosby, 12 How. St. Tr., with respect to the admission of such evidence to prove a cypher, may be followed. The rule is laid down in plain terms, that where letters are used in support of an indictment of high treason, nothing was to be supplied by conjecture or innuendo in construing the meaning of those letters, and that such evidence should in no case be allowed to go to the jury.

(To be continued.)

MOFUSSIL MAGISTRATES.

(*Englishman.*)

We commented a few days since upon the rules for police administration issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by which the police force in each district ceases to be controlled by a special department, and becomes again, as it was in former days, a weapon in the hands of the magistrate, to be used at his discretion in his working of battling with crime, and ruling the people committed to his charge. Instructions have since been issued as to the manner in which the weapon is to be wielded. The Lieutenant-Governor has discovered a tendency in some magistrates to transform themselves into little judges, leaving to the police the whole work of preliminary investigation, and not interfering with a case until it is sent in for trial. To this he objects strongly; he points out the difference between the summary investigation before the magistrate and the regular trial before the Judge, and the desirability of the adoption by the former of an inquisitorial procedure, of gaining as much information as possible from the accused before he has been put on his guard by the experienced criminals whom he will meet in the [illegible] ward of the jail, and, in important cases, of gathering evidence himself by local investigation. He is of opinion that the people have lost as much by the increased [illegible] ousness of magisterial proceedings as they have gained by the greater regularity and superior knowledge of law of the present day, and doubts whether the result is really to come nearer to substantial justice. He is convinced that the law admits of a much more rapid procedure, and trusts that magistrates will use every exertion so to conduct cases that the misfortune of being the complainant in a criminal case may not be greater than the original injury, as is, he fears, too often the present result. He fears that a practice is prevalent of looking greatly to technical results, such as the proportion of acquittals to convictions, and arrests to trials, as shown in figured statements.

The Lieutenant-Governor is probably correct in a great measure, but it may be doubted whether the remedy is in his own hands. The Mofussil Magistrates will be ready enough to obey the orders they have received, and every remark that has ever been made respecting the undesirable union of the offices of Prosecutor and Judge in the same man will be repeated, and the whole argument which ten years ago led to the formation of a separate police department will be recapitulated. The views of the High Court on the subject are well known, having been expressed most strongly more than once during the past two or three years, in cases where magistrates did no more than the Lieutenant-Governor now tells them is their duty, and they are so diametrically opposed to the spirit of the instructions now issued, that it is difficult to see how unseemly disputes will be avoided. It is not impossible, perhaps; but temper and tact are not universal. The officer who commits a case to the Sessions naturally feels interested in the view taken of it by the Judge and by the High Court of appeal, and in weighing evidence is inclined to use, as far as possible, the same standard that will be applied by them. On the other hand, the zealous police magistrate is prompted solely by a desire to punish a criminal, when once he has satisfied himself of his guilt. If the police magistrate and the committing officer be the same person, he will either draw down upon himself the wrath of the higher judicial authorities by committing upon what they will consider insufficient evidence, or he will release persons of whose criminality he is assured. Either horn of the dilemma will be in a measure avoided by the magistrate's making over the case to the joint magistrate as soon as the investigation is completed. That officer's relation to the police remains unaltered, and now, as heretofore, he will know nothing of the case until it is brought before him as a judicial officer, and so long as the magistrate makes over to him all cases in the investigation of which he has himself borne a prominent part, matters will progress smoothly, but whenever a too energetic magistrate, distrusting a perhaps inexperienced joint, sits to hear a case he has himself prepared, the old cry will be raised, and strictures of the High Court will have lost none of their severity. What will then be the relations between the High Court and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal?

Ten years ago it was determined that the offices of Prosecutor and Judge should be separated, and a special police department was formed, controlled by authorities distinct from, and almost independent of, the magistrates. The Lieutenant-Governor now pronounces that ten years' experience has shown that it is desirable to return to the old system. Faulty though it was, the new one is swept away as worse, and we find ourselves where we were before, and must now look in another direction for improvement. We have tried the separation of two inconsistent offices by making the magistrate only a judge, and we find that the action of the police is impeded for want of the direction of the head of the district. He is therefore again invested with the office of prosecutor, and the separation must be made by his ceasing to be a judge; even if he carries his attack on the criminal so far as committing him for trial to the Sessions Court, it is to be hoped that cases which can be disposed of by a magistrate may be made over for trial to a different officer from the one who has conducted the police inquiry.

It appears to be expected by the Lieutenant-Governor that magistrates should themselves make local inquiry in important cases, not occasionally, but generally. How they are to do this, and at the same time perform all the multifarious duties of Collector and Magistrate, is not clear. The investigation of a case must involve the magistrate's absence from head-quarters for one day, and may do so for three or four, and there are very few occasions on which it might not be entrusted to the District Superintendent of Police. An intelligent native can, if he will, discover the truth much better than a foreigner, and it is only because the former is not above allowing himself to be induced, by sundry considerations, to conceal the truth, that the presence of a European officer is ever necessary in a local inquiry. It is true that a magistrate examining witnesses in the localities in which the events they describe have occurred, attains to a more perfect understanding of them than he can in a distant cutcherry, but so much time will be taken up in journeying from place to place, and so few cases disposed of in the month, that the justice dispensed by the magistrate, though very superior in quantity, will also be very costly to the taxpayer who provides the salary.

THE SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT LUCKNOW.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has [illegible] pleasure in publishing to the Army the results [illegible] Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition held at Lucknow [illegible] bruary last; and which are considered by the [illegible] Honourable the Governor-General in Council to be [illegible] factory.

Three regiments of native infantry sent contributions, and on the recommendation of the Central Committee, the Government of India has been pleased to sanction the Native Army being recognized as competitors in all future exhibitions.

A large majority of the articles exhibited being moderately priced, readily found purchasers, and in the case of furniture, both of wood and iron, led to further orders; thus proving beneficial to the soldiers by giving them remunerative occupation, and inducing them to maintain or improve their skill in this branch of handicraft.

The report of the Committee notices, that, in the tin and wire work class, the articles though not numerous were good, and *all* found purchasers; that the cutlery and highly finished metal work was almost equally successful; and that the leather work was all turned out in good style, and nearly all that was for sale, disposed of.

An ammunition pouch and a belt of a new pattern by Private James Miller, 92nd Highlanders, are commended. They were tried on many soldiers and highly approved.

The Cawnpore manufacturing depot sent a very good collection of leather work, hides tanned and prepared, and skins of wild animals; not being for sale or competition the Committee awarded honorary certificates of merit.

The prizes awarded were 123 in number, and their total value Rs. 3,412. The first prize for the best general collection in the Exhibition was obtained by the 26th Cameronians, and the second by the 107th Regiment.

The Central Committee have suggested that the various regimental committees should, in compiling their lists, make careful enquiry and note any article which has been previously exhibited, as there is reason to believe that several of this nature were sent, but which there were no means of verifying at Lucknow.

The Committee express their satisfaction with the conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men sent to the Exhibition; and particularly note Sergeant Keetly and Private Farrell, 26th Regiment, and Private W. Farrell, 107th Regiment, who remained in the building night and day in charge; the former is deserving of especial commendation for the active and willing assistance he at all times afforded.

The Commander-in-Chief begs to thank Lieutenant-General Taylor, and the officers entrusted with the arrangements, for their exertions, and for the satisfactory manner in which they performed their respective duties.

The next Exhibition, which will be confined to the troops serving in the Bengal Presidency, will be again held at Lucknow in March 1872.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

H.M.S. "GLATTON."

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

SHEERNESS, Nov 7

This latest and greatest marine monster, which is called, by a stretch of courtesy or convenience, her Majesty's "ship" Glatton, steamed down here from Chatham on Saturday. It was the intention of the authorities that she should make an experimental trip off the Nore on Monday for the purpose of testing her machinery and trying her enormous guns and the mechanism by which they are moved. The day was cold but bright, and there was just sufficient wind to raise curiosity as to the behaviour of the vessel at sea. Considering the time of the year, the opportunity was an excellent one for the trial, which was, however, countermanded. No doubt there was some good reason for the delay, but it has nevertheless proved unfortunate; for this morning a thick fog hung over the harbour, and it was evident very early that the chances of the trip being again postponed were unpleasantly great. Lord John Hay, captain of the Glatton, Admiral Eliot, and Captains Hall, Chamberlain, Wilson, and Luard, arrived at Sheerness about 9-40, and at once proceeded on board. Steam was up, and everything ready for a start, but, after waiting for some hours to see if the fog would clear away, the order to "bank up" the fires was given, and the trial postponed to the next morning at 8 o'clock. Of course it is just possible that the same cause may again intervene to stop the experiment to-morrow, since fogs, especially those of November, are neither to be bullied, cajoled, nor evaded.

The Glatton, it will be remembered, was designed by Mr. Reed, the late Chief Constructor of the Navy; but he has recently, in a letter to the *Times*, repudiated all responsibility in connection with her, and not indistinctly intimated that he feared she would go the way of the "unfortunate Captain." In order to form an idea of what she is like, it is first necessary to discard all preconceived conceptions on the subject of ships. At a distance she appeared to me to resemble one of those monster dredgingboats one sometimes meets in the Thames. On a nearer view she might have been likened to one of those eccentric villas in the Italian style, the joint invention of a retired tradesman and a suburban builder which one sometimes sees at Kilburn or St. John's-wood, but on approaching her you find that she is totally unlike anything else that ever floated. Conceive a monster platform not unlike the landing stages for the Thames penny steamers. It is 260 feet long by 54 beam, and is surrounded by iron standards and two chains running through them. It is only two and a half feet above the water's level, and it is about as difficult to distinguish its stern as to decide which is the head and which the tail of a well bred skye terrier. Upon this is raised another stage of an oval from about seven feet high. It occupies about one-third of the length of the lower platform, but is much wider in proportion than the latter, and, while giving ample open space fore and aft, leaves a comparatively narrow passage on each side. Forward of this upper stage, called the "embrasure," is the turret, which resembles a small martello tower. Aft of the turret there is a square and higher tower, and running backwards, towards the stern, are two light galleries supported on slim iron pillars, each gallery being about eight feet high. The first or lowest gallery, called the turret-deck, runs quite aft till its meets the stern. The second, called the flying or hurricane deck, stops considerably short of the stem; it is also narrower than the one beneath it, and is the only portion of the ship furnished with regular bulwarks. These galleries resemble on a small scale those of the glass palace at Sydenham, and communication from them to the interior of the ship is maintained by means of vertical tunnels containing ladders or a staircase. A monster funnel towers above the galleries, and a tall and powerful flagstaff completes the external equipment of this singular vessel. She carries no sail, and her boats are secured over the bulwarks of the highest gallery just described, and are launched by means of a boom attached to the flagstaff.

The turret of the Glatton contains two huge guns weighing 25 tons each, and throwing 600 lb. shot or shell with a charge of 85 lb. of powder. The guns and the turret itself can be moved with astonishing facility and speed. The former are placed on slides which incline slightly towards the ports; underneath each of them is a hydraulic ram, and when they are loaded they are lowered on small brass rollers, and thus run down of their own accord till the muzzle of each projects about 18 inches outside of the port. They are then lowered on to the slides, and thus an amount of friction is obtained which absorbs the shock, the gun when it is fired recoiling back to its original position. At each end of the carriage there are thick india-rubber buffers. The result of these and other skilful contrivances is that when the guns are fired the shock is felt less in the turret than in any other part of the ship. The turret itself is made to revolve in 30 seconds, and when the guns are fired it turns its back to the enemy with such rapidity and prudence is fully to compensate for any want of dignity.

Aft of the turret is situated the captain's "conning tower," which resembles one of Mr. Chubb's patent safes magnified many times, differing, however, materially in that its occupant is supplied with narrow slit openings, through which he sees all round the horizon. The interior of the tower is only two feet and a half square, and is reduced a good six inches by wheels and dials attached to its sides, from which circumstance it may be inferred that among the qualifications of the captain of the Glatton a slim and elegant figure is de rigueur. According to our conventional ideas there is something humiliating and almost ridiculous in the captain of a man-of-war ascending into this narrow hole and fighting his ship in a position of almost complete safety; but all feelings of that kind will be quickly obliterated in considering the prodigious power he wields. From the tower he can see all round the horizon, and not only send his orders through speaking-tubes to all parts of the ship, but actually steer the vessel with his own hand. Besides the two 25-ton guns, the Glatton is also armed with a "ram," and it is not easy to conceive a physically more powerful person than the officer who thus holds almost in his own hand this immense armour-plated vessel of over 2,000 tons burden, with her engines working up to 3,000-horsepower, her guns of 25 tons firing 600 lb. shot, her crew of 200 men, her speed of 10 knots, and finally her formidable ram. Such enormous force, wielded like a toy by one rapid intellect and indomitable will, should be absolutely invincible.

The Glatton can be steered from four different places. Usually she will be guided from the "flying-deck" by the steam-steering patent of Mr. Gray; and the same apparatus gives the captain the power just described, of steering the ship himself from the "conning-tower;" and there is also a wheel close by the steering-engine itself. But there is, besides, an ordinary wheel, placed below in the embrasure, which can be used should the steam machine get out of order or be dislocated in action. Communication between the "flying-deck" and the engine-room is maintained by means of the mechanical tell-tale signals of Mr. J. S. Gisborne, which, on conveying an order to the engine-room from the officer in charge, instantaneously bear back the information that the order has been understood and obeyed. This is clearly of the utmost importance, for a very slight misunderstanding of an order might in critical moments cause the loss of the ship or allow an enemy to escape unscathed. A dial dial on deck, divided and having two pointers, communicates by simple and unfailing mechanical contrivance with a dial having similar divisions and indicators below, and the message despatched from the deck is thus immediately reproduced and acknowledged from the engine room.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8.

Our enemy the fog appeared punctually this morning, but fortunately gave way before a slight breeze. Admiral Elliot, Lord John Hay (captain of the Glatton), Captain Hall, Controller of the Navy, Captain Chamberlain, of Chatham Dockyard, and Captain Luard, of Sheerness Dockyard, Captain Hood, Controller of Ordnance, Captain Wilson, and other officials put off punctually from Sheerness at eight o'clock, and were soon on board the Glatton. The chief engineer and shipwright of Chatham Dockyard, where the vessel was built, were also present, and Mr. Nevis, of Messrs. Laird Brothers, came to look after the engines, which were constructed by that firm. Mr. Gisborne and Mr. Gray's representatives were also on board. The ship moved at the rate of about four knots towards the Nore. The engines, nominally of 250 horse power each, work up to six times that power, and when at full speed make ninety revolutions per minute, and are expected to give the ship a speed of ten knots. But as the object of the trial has particular reference to the guns they were worked up to only 60 revolutions, and gave a speed of over six knots. As soon as the field was clear, one gun was loaded under the direction of Mr. May, gunner, (the same who was saved from the Captain,) with a charge of 55lb. and 460lb. shot, Captain Luard in command, Admiral Elliott, Captain Hall, and others being on the "flying deck," and Lord John Hay and Captain Hood in the turret. The concussion felt on the "flying deck" was inconsiderable. The other gun was at once loaded with an 85lb. charge, and when fired produced a slight additional concussion. Two charges of 55lb. were then fired, the shock, of course, increasing, but causing no material inconvenience to the occupants of the "flying deck;" but when two charges of 85lb. with corresponding shot were fired the vessel appeared to me to quiver greatly, but then I was standing on the "flying deck," an apparently frail but really most solid structure, within a few yards of the turret. As nothing gave way, the trial so far proved very satisfactory, but some apprehension was felt that when the guns came to be fired aft (as they had been firing forwards) the monster shot which would have to pass close under the "flying deck," on each side might cause concussion which would dislocate the deck. When the turret was slewed so as to point the guns aft, the "flying deck" was accordingly cleared and left in possession of a few unmartial-looking "dummies." Two discharges were fired from the guns from this position, the last being a double discharge of 85 lb. of powder and 600 lb. shot. The concussion was unquestionably great, but, to the immense satisfaction of all present, nothing gave way, and even the unmartial-looking "dummies" on the "flying deck," secured only by a slender [illegible] to the deck, retained their upright positions. A little [illegible] and at some buckets which were placed on the "flying deck," and a [illegible] full of water placed on a board in the "conning tower" was emptied of perhaps a [illegible] of its contents, but remained otherwise uninjured. This was the conclusion of the day, and the Glatton shortly afterwards steamed back to Sheerness harbour, not a bolt having given way, nor a single hitch having occurred during the entire trial. Mr. Bevis's engines worked as smoothly as if they had been "of age," in place of being only just born. Mr. Gisborne's tell-tale signals conveyed and reproduced their messages with a precision and regularity which caused much favourable comment on the part of the experts; and Mr. Gray's steam-steering apparatus proved admirably efficient. Considering that when we started we thought it probable we might return with the upper galleries of the Glatton considerably dismantled from the concussion, the fact that the ship did not lose a splinter is conclusive proof that every cause of weakness or accident had been foreseen and guarded against. The Glatton, as a coast-defender, is probably equivalent herself to a small fleet. She was not intended as a sea-going ship, but it seems probable that she is qualified for distant voyages as well as for home defence.

THE "INVISIBLE" STOCK OF COTTON.

(*Liverpool Daily Albion.*)

The prospects of cotton supply are always very keenly debated at this period of the season; but the discussion is this year being carried on with much greater eagerness than usual, because of the introduction of quite a new element into the inquiry. There is the usual difference of opinion about the ultimate yield of the American crop, and in previous years this has been quite sufficient to keep the market in a chronic state of agitation, and give full employment to our statistical prophets; but there is just now quite as great a diversity of opinion about the quantity of cotton we have at present on hand as there is about the amount we are likely to receive during the ensuing twelve months. It is obvious that in order accurately to forecast the future course of prices it is necessary that we should not only have an approximate idea of the extent of the new crop, but that we should also know what quantity of cotton there is at present in the hands of merchants and spinners in Europe. The American crop will, in all probability, show a very large deficiency, but this need not alarm consumers, if it can be proved that the stock now in Europe is considerably greater than the quantity on hand at this time last year. That the stock is larger than it was twelve months ago no one doubts; the moot point is the extent of the excess. As respects the "visible" stock, there is no disparity of opinion, every one is satisfied that on Friday last there were 870,000 bales in the ports of Great Britain and the Continent, against 600,000 a year previously. It is about the "invisible" supply—the quantity held by spinners—that the authorities are at variance; and it is towards a solution of this question that we offer the following facts and observations :—

According to the published statements of the Liverpool and London Cotton Brokers' Association, there were 2,710,000 bales of cotton delivered to home consumers in the ten months ended on the 31st ult., against 2,279,000 bales in the corresponding period of 1870. The average weight per bale was about 392lb. in 1871, against 386 in 1870. The question is, what became of this cotton? and here is the solution :—

	1871.	1870.
Number of bales delivered	2,710,000	2,279,000
Average weight per bale	392	386
Total number of pounds	1,062,320,000	879,690,000
Loss in spinning	116,850,000	105,560,000
Yarn produced	945,470,000	774,130,000
Exported in goods and yarn	741,860,000	674,400,000
Remaining for home consumption and stock	203,610,000	99,730,000

To complete the deliveries for the ten months, we have added 26,000 bales for this year and 37,000 for last. The loss in spinning is estimated at 18 per cent. in East Indian and 10 per cent. in other growths. In reducing the goods exported to pounds weight, we have added 10 per cent to the weight of fabrics exported to India and China in 1871 to compensate for the greater proportion of heavy goods shipped to those countries this year than last. It nevertheless appears that the weight of products left for home consumption and stock is double the weight so left twelve months ago. If we assume the whole of last year's surplus to have gone into the hands of consumers and retailers, the apparent home consumption was about 100,000,000lb. If, for this year we add 20 per cent. for increased consumption, making 120,000,000lb., and if we suppose the stocks of wholesale and retail dealers to equal to a month's consumption greater than they were last year at this time, say 10,000,000lb., we have a total of 130,000,000lb. for home consumption and stock, which, deducted from the above surplus of 203,610,010lb., would leave 73,610,000lb. of yarn, or 81,710,000lb. of cotton unaccounted for. This amount is equal to 208,000 bales of 392lb. each.

By another process of calculation we arrive at a not very dissimilar conclusion. In the subjoined table we give the number of spindles (both spinning and doubling in every year) in existence at various dates, and the total and average weight of cotton consumed at the same dates :—

Years.	No. of Spindles.	Cotton Consumed.	Average.
1849	20,977,000	629,900,000lb	30lb
1856	28,010,000	891,400,000lb	31¾lb
1861	32,387,000	1,005,000,000lb	31⅛lb
1868	41,215,000	996,197,000lb	24¼lb
1870	37,718,000	1,070,770,000lb	28⅜lb
1870 Working	35,541,000	1,070,770,000lb	30⅛lb

The factory returns give the number of spindles "at work" for 1870, but not for any previous year. It is manifest that the whole of the spindles were not at work all the year round in either 1849, 1868, or 1870. The highest average is for 1856, when the average consumption per spindle was 31¾ lb. The figure adopted by Sir Thomas Bazley, Mr. Henry Ashworth, and Mr. Alexander Redgrave (Factory Inspector), is 31½lb. per spindle. The number of spindles at work this year we estimate at 37,527,000. We arrive at this figure by the following process:—There were 35,541,000 at work at the close of 1870. There were 2,177,000 idle, 295,000 being erected, and 1,500,000 have since been added; these three items make a total of 3,972,000; but the average number at work during the whole ten months would only be about one half of this figure, say 1,986,000, which, added to the total at work at the commencement of the year, would give an aggregate of 37,527,000. These on the basis of 37½lb. per spindle for 12 months would require 26½lb. for ten months, or a total of 994,465,000lb. of cotton to keep them fully employed. But, as shown above, the deliveries are said to have amounted to 1,062,320,000lb., a difference of 67,855,000lb., or 173,000 bales of 392lb. The average of this figure and the one given above (208,000) is 190,000 bales and this amount of cotton (which is much less than the estimates put forth by several trustworthy authorities) must be in existence somewhere in the raw state.

So much for Great Britain. As regards the Continent, we have no reliable *data* upon which to form an estimate. Mr. Ott-Trumpler, a high authority, has adopted 275,000 bales as a fair approximation of the quantity in the hands of consumers. If we say only 210,000, the "invisible" supply in all Europe will be 400,000 bales. Adding to these figures the stocks in the ports of Europe and America, and the quantities afloat from America and the East including telegraphic dates to Friday last, we have the following comparison of

SUPPLY—VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE.

	1871.	1870.
Stock in European ports	874,000	605,000
Stock in American ports	298,000	316,000
Afloat from America	130,000	198,000
Afloat from India	417,000	176,000
In the hands of spinners, &c., in 1871, in excess of 1870	400,000	—
Total	2,119,000	1,295,000

—showing a difference of 824,000 bales. As regards the invisible stock of 190,000 bales in Great Britain, the general impression is that a good portion—probably one-half—is in Liverpool.

M. TAINE'S "NOTES ON ENGLAND."

(TRANSLATED FOR THE "DAILY NEWS" FROM THE PARIS "TEMPS.")

XVI.—Modern Painters and Ruskin's Criticisms.

Owing to the attention being wholly concentrated upon the moral element in man, the optical sensibility of English painters is blunted and unhinged. I do not think that paintings more displeasing to the eye have ever been produced. It is hard to imagine more crude effects, more exaggerated and violent colouring, more extreme and glaring dissonances, a falser and more abrupt commingling of tones. In Hunt's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," blue-tinted trees stand forth against the brown earth and scarlet clothes; "Christ, the Light of the World," is set in a greenish-yellow atmosphere, resembling that perceived on ascending to the surface of turbid water after a plunge. In Millais' "Daughter of Noah leaving the Ark," the violet of the dress, and the manner in which it is relieved by its surroundings, is a thing to be seen. In Crowe's "Pope presented to Dryden" are light-blue waistcoats and red velvet coats, while the accessories are brought into full and harsh relief, apparently for a wager. Mulready's "Bathers" seem to be made of porcelain. In the "Eve of St. Agnes," of Millais, a lady in a low bodied evening dress, is represented through the medium of a studied effect of twilight, as having the appearance of a corpse-like green, and the Chamber is of the same hue. On every hand there are landscapes in which blood-red poppies are set in grass of the tint of a green parrot; apple trees in blossom, whereof the staring white of the petals against the dark branches is painful to the sight; a green church-yard in the sunlight, where each blade of grass shows its brightness like the blade of a penknife; sun-sets which might certainly be taken for displays of fireworks. Indeed, the condition of their retina is peculiar. In order to comprehend this, recourse must be sought in analogies, and they may be found in twenty details of daily life, in the red and violet, the lees of wine, the raw green tints with which their children's books are coloured, in the flaunting and over-done dresses of their women, in the aspect of their meadows, their flowers, their landscapes seen under a sudden gleam of sunshine. Perhaps it must be admitted that in every country the external appearances of things educate the eye, that its customs form its tastes, that there is a secret affinity between the arrangement of its artificial decorations and the colours of its natural sights. Here, in fact, the brilliancy, the freshness, the opulence of the style of dress recall the splendours, the youthfulness, the magnificence, the contrasts and appearances of the vegetation. Resemblances may be detected between their mauve and violet silks and the changing colours of the distances and the clouds, between their gauze scarfs, their fleecy lace shawls, and the pale or splendid haze of their horizons. Yet a number of effects which are harmonious in nature, are displeasing when painted; they are unfit for representation on canvas, at least they should not be reproduced in all their nakedness. In the latter state they produce discord in default of the surroundings with which they harmonise. For nature has many resources at her disposal which are wanting in painting, among others, the full sun, real light, the sparkle of daylight on water, the scintillation of sunbeams upon a green leaf. These are the supreme values which dominate all the others, and relieve them of their excessive crudeness; deprived of this atmosphere, the others produce as unpleasant an effect as a chord from which the leading note is omitted. They must, therefore, be transposed in order to be expressed. No painter, no artist, is a pure copyist. He invents even while he confines himself to translating; for that which Nature executes by means of one system of means and values, he is obliged to render by another system of values and means. Herein is the mistake of contemporary English painters. They are faithful, but literally so. After seeing their country, it is obvious that the majority of their effects are truthful. This picture really represents a piece of English turf vivified by a recent shower. This other one represents the white morning sky, the glittering sands at low water; the bright green or violet hue of undulating waves. This one represents the ears of corn against the pale-yellow hue of the sheaves, the ruddy purple heaths under the sun on a lonely common. On reflection the exactitude of all this cannot be denied; better still, we recall that the sight of the real landscape gave pleasure, and we experience surprise at feeling dissatisfied in presence of the painted landscape. This is because the translation is nothing but a transcription. It is because desiring to be faithful in one thing, they have misrepresented the whole. With the patience of fastidious workmen, they have put on canvas one by one the unmodified sensation of their eyes. Meanwhile they meditated, moralized, following as poets the soft or sad emotions which the real landscape awakened in their souls. Between the workman and the poet, the artist has had no place. Their patience commands applause. We feel that we should be touched in the presence of the original; their copy, however, is but a memorandum, and we gladly turn away from it because it is ugly.

A man has arisen among them to justify and elevate their practice into theory, namely, John Ruskin; an admirer and a friend of Turner, an earnest, impassioned, and original writer, perfectly competent, very studious, very popular, and possessing a thoroughly English intellect. Nothing is more precious than personal, independent, and well-ordered impressions, especially when, like his, they are boldly expressed; they lead us to reconsider our own. There is no one to whom Ruskin's works, such as "Modern Painters," and the "Stones of Venice," fail to suggest topics for thought. His first principle is, that the literal truth and the characteristic detail must be loved with enthusiasm. "Every class of rock, earth, and cloud must be known by the painter with geologic and meteorologic accuracy." . . . "When there are things in the foreground of Salvator of which I cannot pronounce whether they be granite, or slate, or tufa, I affirm that there is in them neither harmonious union nor simple effect, but simple monstrosity." Titian worked with the most laborious botanical fidelity. "Witness his 'Bacchus and Ariadne,' in which the foreground is occupied by the common blue iris, the aquilegia, and the wild rose." "The foreground of Raffaelle's 'Miraculous Draught of Fishes' is covered with plants of the common sea colewort," and all these plants are painted with scrupulous accuracy. But truth is only a means to produce beauty: art goes farther still; its proper object is to awaken lofty emotions. Nor is it satisfied with producing sensible pleasure. "This pleasure may well be the base of the impression, but it must also be combined with a feeling of joy, next with a feeling of love for the object painted, next with a perception of the bounty of a higher intelligence, and finally with an outburst of gratitude and veneration for this intelligence. No impression can in anywise be regarded as an impression of beauty unless it be composed of these emotions; in like manner we cannot say that we have an idea of a letter if we only perceive its perfume, without understanding its contents and its purport." This is, indeed, the æsthetic system of a man of the north, an idealist and a Protestant, and all his judgments are in the same vein. He cares little for picturesque painting; a sensation pleasing to the eye has no value for him. "The old landscape painters only exhibited mechanical and technical qualities. I refer only to Claude, Gaspar Poussin, Salvator Rosa, Cuyp, Berghen, Roth, Ruysdel, Hobbima, Teniers (in his landscapes), S. Potter, Canaletti, and the various Van somethings, and Back somethings, more especially and malignantly those who have libelled the sea." "The object of the great body of the professed landscapists of the Dutch school is merely to display manual dexterities of one kind or another; and their effect on the public mind is so totally for evil, that though I do not deny the advantage an artist of real judgment may derive from the study of some of them, I conceive the best patronage that any monarch could possibly bestow upon the arts would be to collect the whole body of them into one gallery, and burn it to the ground." On this head many persons will hope that Mr. Ruskin may never be appointed King under any pretext whatsoever. He is equally hard upon Italian painting, upon its spirit, upon its worship of the athletic and perfect human form. According to him, the mythological and nude subjects which compose one half of it have been produced in order to gratify sensuality, and take rank with opera ballets. In early times "Art was employed for the display of religious facts;" in Raffaelle's time "religious facts were employed by him to give the display of art." "The crowned Queen-Virgin of Perugino sank into a simple Italian mother in Raffaelle's Madonna of the Chair." Was this, then, a healthy change? No. It would have been healthy if it had been effected "with a pure motive, and the new truths would have been precious if they had been sought for truth's sake. . . . He could think of the Madonna as an available subject for the display of transparent shadows, skilful tints, and scientific foreshortenings—as a fair woman, forming, if well painted, a pleasant piece of furniture for the corner of a boudoir, and best imagined by combination of the beauties of the prettiest contadinas. . . . It was thus that Raffaelle thought of the Madonna." Shortly afterwards Mr. Ruskin depicts with faith and awe the apparition of Jesus showing himself to his disciples at the lake of Galilee; and he contrasts Raffaelle's cartoon of the Charge to Peter with the actual occurrence. "Note the handsomely curled hair and neatly tied sandals of the men who had been out all night in the sea mists and on the slimy decks. Note their convenient dresses for going a-fishing, with trains that lie a yard along the ground, and goodly fringes, all made to match, an apostolic fishing costume. Note how Peter especially (whose chief glory was in his wet coat girt about him and naked limbs) is enveloped in folds and fringes, so as to kneel and hold the keys with grace. . . . The whole group of the apostles, not round Christ, as they would have been naturally, but straggling away in a line that they may all be shown." "Beyond is a pleasant Italian landscape, full of villas and churches." "The simple truth is that the moment we look at the picture, we feel our belief of the whole thing taken away. . . . It is all a mere mythic absurdity, and faded decoction of fringes, muscular arms, and curly heads of Greek philosophers. . . . Whatever they could have fancied for themselves about the wild, strange, infinitely stern, infinitely tender, infinitely varied veracities of the life of Christ, was blotted out by the vapid fineries of Raffaelle." It is easy to condemn a painter, even a very great one, when something is required of him whereof he never dreamt. Raffaelle's design was to represent fine and serious men—well shaped, well posed, well grouped, well clad, and he never thought of doing anything else. Mr. Ruskin reproaches him for having represented Saint Paul as a meditative Hercules, leaning upon a conqueror's sword, and he adds that no artist has yet painted the real Saint Paul. Better is it that he has not been painted: "the ugly little Jew," to use M. Renan's phrase, was beautiful as to his mind only, and his mind is in his Epistles. Raffaelle was right; in contradistinction to literature, painting has the living body for its object, and does not depict the soul except indirectly and as an accessory. Mr. Ruskin calls upon the latter art to perform the functions of the former. "The principal object in the foreground of Turner's 'Building of Carthage,' is a group of children sailing toy boats." That, according to him, is one of the most elevated of thoughts, worthy of epic poetry, for these infants at play manifest the maritime aptitude and the future greatness of Carthage. On the contrary, "Claude, in subjects of the same kind, commonly introduces people carrying red trunks with iron locks about, and dwells with infantine delight on the lustre of the leather and the ornaments of the iron." What if the red suit and the burnish act as a set-off, as complements, as useful values for arresting, retaining, or preparing the vision, resembling the scale of a horn or hautboy in a symphony. He who omits the scale has no ear. Can he who omits the burnish and the red have eyes?

Thus the fact, the actual thing, the material and physical object is to be studied for its own sake; is to be placed intact and faithfully upon canvas, with its own physiognomy and all its detail; is to be so perfectly rendered and framed that a special scientific man, botanist or geologist, will find a trustworthy record in the picture; nothing being allowed for ornamentation, for the gratification of the senses, for the secret exigencies of the eye. Beyond that, and as a contrast, are the impressions of the moral personality, the silent communing of the soul with Nature; the dull and prolonged re-echoing of a deepseated *ego*, full of vibrating fibres, a great inner harp which responds with unlooked-for sounds to all exterior strokes. To them this powerful *ego* is the principal personage of the world. Unseen, it dominates and encompasses the things which appear, the worth of the latter consisting in having a meaning for it, in corresponding in some respects to it, in drawing out from or completing in it some latent emotion. The spiritual being is the centre to which the rest gravitates. To secure this leading place, it was essential that it should be extremely strong and absorbent. It is so, in truth, and one perceives this upon considering the principal traits of the English character, the desire of independence, the power of initiating, the energy and obstinacy of the will, the strength and ruggedness of the concentrated and controlled passions, the rough but unheard working of the interior machinery, the vast and tragic spectacle which a compact soul furnishes to itself, the habit of introspection, the seriousness with which they have always regarded human destiny, their moral and religious pre-occupations, all the remains of faculties and instincts which were formerly displayed by the hand of Shakespeare and in the hearts of the Puritans. Confining oneself to the moderns, one may say that in every Englishman there is a trace of Byron, Wordsworth, and Carlyle—three minds entirely dissimilar and yet resembling each other in a point which is at once a strength and a weakness, and which for lack of other terms I shall venture to style the hypertrophy of the *ego*.

NEW FREE LIBRARY FOR CHICAGO.

An interesting plan for resuscitating the destroyed Free Library of Chicago was brought forward by Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., at a meeting of the Social Science Association on Monday. He proposed that English living authors should be invited to contribute the books they had written, and also that the members of the Association and others should be asked to make gifts of works. He commended the idea, which, he said, had originated with Mr. Burgess, as an eminently practical and graceful one, and also as a recognition of the common literary sympathies of the two nations. He had had a correspondence on the subject with several of our most distinguished men, particularly with Mr. Thomas Carlyle, Mr. Disraeli, the Duke of Argyll, and Mr. W. E. Forster. Mr. E. Carlyle wrote an eminently characteristic letter, in which, after starting various objections, he wound up by promising that "a copy of his books should not by any means be wanting." Mr. Disraeli's letter was written in a very humorous vein, and his co-operation was promised; while Mr. Forster kindly undertook to place a copy of Dr. Arnold's works at the disposal of the Committee. Several other gentlemen eminent in the world of letters, including Mr. Tom Taylor (who offered a complete set of the volumes of *Punch*, with autographs of many of the writers), had made favourable responses; while great publishing firms, like Mr. Murray, Messrs. Smith and Elder, and Mr. Macmillan, had expressed their willingness to aid the movement.

At a meeting of the Anglo-American Association, held on Monday night, under the presidency of Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., Q.C., it was agreed that the Committee of that Society should undertake the function of organising a General Committee, in whose name the collection of the library should be made. This Committee will consist of men of all parties and professions. Meantime enquiries may be addressed to Honorary Secretary, 'Chicago Library,' No. 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

The following is an outline of the scheme devised by Mr. A. H. Burgess for the presentation by England of a new Free Library to Chicago, as a token of sympathy and a perpetual memorial of brotherly kindness. The leading features are these :—

1. A committee to be organised for the purpose.
2. In the name of that committee aid and support to the movement be solicited from all classes in the nation.
3. Donations of books, old and new, and in all departments of literature to be received from government offices, private persons, authors, publishers, heads of colleges, and of learned societies, &c.
4. Donations of money will be received for the purchase of works not otherwise obtainable, and to defray necessary expenses.
5. Unnecessary *duplicates* will be sold and the prices devoted to similar purposes.
6. Every work will bear the donor's name, with the memorial date, 1871.
7. A catalogue and list of all donations of books and money will accompany the library.

It is likely to be objected that the Americans, with money of their own or sent there by us, could buy pirated copies of English works at enormously cheaper rates. In the original scheme this objection was anticipated, and met by the considerations—That in considering the proposed gift as a great national act, such as no people on the face of the earth ever had the opportunity of doing to another, the conduct of certain American publishers is unworthy of consideration, though it will be gently rebuked thereby. That the gift, in its very essence a mark of brotherhood, will possess all the charm of a keepsake which can never be impressed on gold or bank notes, and that the library will embrace all departments of literature, in which the works of modern English writers will form a small part.

In further explanation of his great scheme, Mr. Burgess has published the following letter :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—A fortnight ago I proposed that England should present a new Free Library to Chicago, to remain there as a mark of sympathy now, and a keepsake and token of true brotherly kindness for ever. Having drawn up a scheme according to which this movement could be started, carried on, and completed, I found many misunderstandings as to its scope. Perhaps, therefore, you will permit me to give a brief outline of my proposal. In the first place, the approval and aid of certain eminent persons were to be solicited. 2. A committee of public men was to be organized from various parties and professions. 3. In the name of that committee donations of books—old and new, and in all departments of literature—were to be solicited from private persons, heads of Colleges and of learned societies, authors, publishers, and the public generally. 4. Donations of money would be received to purchase books not otherwise obtainable, and to defray necessary expenses; and the unnecessary duplicates might be sold for like purposes. 5th. Every work would bear the donor's name, with memorial date, 1871; and a list of all donations of books and money would accompany the collection. 6th. Some works of art might be added, relating to the days when the English and American peoples had one common history. 7th. The objection likely to be made that the Americans with money of their own, or sent there by us, could with much economy buy English works, is to be met by the consideration that in a library so large the works of living authors, and works over which our publishers have copyright claims in England, will form but a small portion; that in a great national act such as that contemplated, the question of economy or of the conduct of American publishers will not be thought worthy of consideration by the English people; and that the undoubted spontaneous generosity of the English may even recall to the American mind the propriety of doing us justice in this very question. As to the sending a money subscription for a library, it is to be remembered that this gift to Chicago will possess all the charm of a "keepsake," which can never be impressed on gold or bank notes.

Such is a brief outline of the plan which was submitted to Mr. Hughes, and by him brought before the Anglo-American Association. That society has undertaken to organize a General Committee for the direction of the scheme; it has given the use of its offices (No. 1, Adam-street, Adelphi) for the reception of letters; and it has requested me to act as honorary secretary. After this statement of the breadth of the project, it is only necessary to add that it is not intended that living authors should give all the books they have written. This would in many cases be too heavy a tax on the patronage of a class who are not always rolling in riches. I believe all our authors will give a volume or two; the rest in that department will be done by our great publishers, several of whom have already promised generous support. Such is the state of matters at present. When the committee is formed, it will, I think, be found to be fairly representative of all parties and professions, and thus of the nation at large, and thus be in a position to ask, with a certainty of success, for the support of the public and the aid of the press.—I am, your obedient servant,

London, Nov. 16. A. H. Burgess.

Many in India may well be interested in this scheme, which has been warmly taken up at home, and may lend it their valuable aid.

BRIGHAM YOUNG AND THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

The latest accounts from Utah state that Brigham Young had left Salt Lake City to avoid the warrant charging him with participation in a murder committed several years ago by one of the "Danites." It was believed that Young would take refuge in a settlement near the Mexican border. Chief Justice M'Kean, in sentencing Hawkins to imprisonment for the crime of bigamy, said that whenever the behaviour of the prisoner and the public good would justify him in doing so he would gladly recommend the President to grant a pardon to Hawkins. The "Church" is said to be in a great ferment, and the departure of Young and other leading Mormons had depressed the spirits of their followers. A despatch from Salt Lake City on the 3rd inst. says—"To-day everything is pacific, and there is not the least probability in this city of any outbreak or difficulty. The Mormons all disclaim any intention of resisting the law or opposing the United States officers in the performance of their duty. It is understood that Marshal Patrick is preparing an expedition to follow and arrest Brigham Young. Untrustworthy reports state that Young is still moving southward, having with him eleven waggons, and one hundred armed men mounted." The New York papers say that Brigham Young wishes to make terms with the United States Government, and so put an end to the proceedings that are being taken against himself and his followers. His plan is understood to be the prohibition of polygamy on condition of Utah being admitted into the Union as a State. The *Tribune* says there can be no doubt of the manner in which such an offer will be treated should it ever come before Congress.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

(Tuesday, Nov. 14.)

Captain Jacob Sankey, R.N., examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I am on the retired list, and am now residing at Coolmore, County Tipperary. I knew Sir Roger Tichborne when he was quartered at Clonmel; my nephew was captain of the troop in which Mr. Tichborne was. I used to see him frequently; I have dined several times in his company, and have a tolerably distinct recollection of his appearance. I first saw the claimant this time last year at the Waterloo Hotel. I had previously received a letter from Messrs. Baxter, Rose, and Co., but came to London independently of it. The claimant did not know that I was coming. He was standing with his back to the fire. I said, "Do you know who I am?" He said, first, "You are Captain Kellett;" but in a moment afterwards, "No, you are Captain Sankey, but you are much altered." I asked him if he remembered a favourite charger of my nephew's, and what kind of horse he was. He said he was a brown charger—"a herring-boned horse" (*i. e.*, hollow-backed), and "a devil to ride." That was true; he was a very fiery horse. I asked him if he knew my brother-in-law, the Rev. James Morton, and whether there was anything peculiar about him, and he said, "Yes, he was a great bigot."

Am I to take it that such was the case?—No, but young Tichborne being a Catholic, my brother-in-law used to quiz him about wearing a charm round his neck, and not eating meat on Fridays, and that sort of thing—just quizzing him. The Rev. James Morton was a Protestant clergyman. I had other conversations with the claimant, and came to the conclusion that he was the young man I knew in the Carbineers. I came here last Friday night, and brought a portrait with me; he could not have seen it before. I believe there is a duplicate which Mrs. Kellett has got; she is Mrs. Morton's sister. (Daguerreotype portrait produced.) I showed that to the claimant, and asked if he knew the original. He took it to the light and said, "That is poor Sam; there is no occasion to look at it a second time." Sam was the captain of his troop; he is dead. This portrait has not been photographed that I am aware of.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General—To the best of my belief, the claimant is the man I knew in former days.

James Holmes, private 6th Dragoon Guards, who joined the regiment in 1849, and served in the Crimea and in India, was next examined. He deposed that he remembered Mr. Tichborne very well in the regiment. First heard of the claim in the case about two years ago when Mr. Bowker came to the Curragh Camp to take the soldiers' evidence. He saw and communicated with witness, who knew Mr. Tichborne very well. Mr. Bowker showed him a lot of photographs, and asked whether he thought he could recognize him. Witness identified at once the photograph of the Mr. Tichborne that had been in the regiment, and also from the lapse of time which he conceived to have passed the photograph of Mr. Tichborne as he was at present. Told Mr. Bowker all he recollected about Mr. Tichborne, and Mr. Bowker took it down. Came up to London in May last to the Westminster Palace Hotel; saw Mr. Bowker and a clerk there. There were others present—a trumpet major, Sergeant Irwin, Cummins, Corporal Bateman, Corporal Owen, and Channells. Saw the claimant on Thursday, the 26th of May, getting out of his brougham at the back entrance to the court. That was the first time he had seen him, and did not wish to see him then. Was speaking with some gentlemen at the time; made an exclamation on seeing the claimant, and recognized him at once. Not the least doubt existed on witness's mind. Did not tell any one then the opinion, nor till he went back to the regiment. Up to that time no application had been made to witness on the claimant's behalf.

Henry Mackanenly, bandmaster of the 6th Dragoon Guards—I was subpœnaed on the part of the defendants at the same time with other members of the Carbineers. That was in 1870, while we were at Dundalk. I have that subpœna in Dublin, but not with me now. I called twice at the Waterloo Hotel, Jermyn-street, on the 28th of November, 1870. I went with young Mr. Greenwood, and on the way had some conversation with him about the plaintiff and his appearance. I was introduced to the claimant, and had some conversation with him. He spoke to me of things I had forgotten. I did not recognize him at first, but after I got him to stand with his face to the light, and conversed with him for some time, I recognized him. So far as I am aware, he did not know I was coming. He told me the name of the man who had married my sister. I have not the slightest doubt that the claimant is the person he represents.

Dr. David Leslie, examined—I am an M.D., educated for the medical profession, but have not practised much. My son, John Leslie, entered the 6th Dragoon Guards in 1851. I was then living in Ireland, and on several occasions dined in the mess-room, Portobello Barracks. It was said then that the claimant had some peculiarities or eccentricities, and that a great many tricks had been played upon him. I had not many, but some, opportunities of seeing and remarking him. I saw him five or six, or perhaps ten times in all. I was brought into the Court of Queen's Bench during this trial by Mr. Dobinson, and so placed as to have a good look at the claimant. I did not remain a very long time in court. I formed the judgment that he was Sir Roger Tichborne. I went into court under the impression that he was not. It was the day that Major Norbury was examined, the 16th of May. I have since had an interview with the claimant and asked him questions—what part of the table he generally sat at mess. He told me that on one occasion a taller gentleman than I am—and I am 6ft. 3in.—dined there. That surprised me very much; it was the fact. I was speaking to the claimant about 20 minutes on this occasion. I have no doubt he is the man. I have not the slightest interest in this matter.

Patrick Barry, examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I live at 12, Mill-hill, Leeds, and carry on the grocery and provision business. I am about 59 years old. When 31 years of age I enlisted in the Carbineers, and became coachman and valet to Major Hay. In 1855 I was discharged with a full pension. I recollect R. C. Tichborne joining the 6th Dragoon Guards at Portobello. I waited upon him occasionally at mess at Cahir. Never saw him from the time I left the regiment till February, 1868. A message came to my house to say that the claimant was at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds. He was not there when I went in. When he came in I recognized him immediately. There was the same twitching of the eyes, eyebrows, and the same voice. He was stouter and spoke better English than when in the army. There was always a peculiarity in his walk.

What was that?—It is called "knock-knee'd," sir, when properly speaking. (Laughter.) I observed the same when he was walking across the room. In the regiment he went by the nicknames "Tich" and "The Frenchman." If the men wanted a favour from him they would call him "Mr. Tichborne;" behind his back they would call him "Tich." He is the same Mr. Tichborne who joined the regiment in 1849.

C. J. Cohen examined—I live at Dulwich. I am bandmaster in the London Irish. I enlisted in the Carbineers at the age of 13. I had many opportunities of seeing Roger Tichborne. A paragraph in the newspaper first informed me of the claimant's arrival at Gravesend. I went down and saw him at the Clarendon Hotel. He did not know that I was looking at him. I saw him for three or four minutes. I formed the opinion that he was the same man I knew as Cornet Tichborne in the Portobello Barracks, Dublin. I have since conversed with him once, and retain that opinion. A few months ago I wrote, and in consequence of that was communicated with.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hawkins—It was at the end of 1866 or beginning of 1867 I saw the claimant. I did not then know who was his attorney. I communicated to Mr. Græme, of Winchester, that I had seen him; that was four years last Easter, as I was returning from the review. I had no communication with the plaintiff's attorney at all till last March or April. I never exchanged a word with the plaintiff at Portobello. He did not know me at all. I knew the bandmaster Mackanealy and others in the regiment, also the sergeant-major, Gorton. I knew the whole regiment and they all knew me. I knew all the occurrences in the regiment. I will undertake to say I saw R. C. Tichborne 30 or 40 times in Dublin. I went on board the steamer at the North Wall, Dublin, to see them off for England. That was the last I saw of them. From 1852 to 1866 I had forgotten Tichborne altogether. (Shown Santiago photographs.) I have seen similar to these in the shop widows. I don't recognize them at all. I recognize this one as the photograph of the Roger Tichborne I knew in the regiment. (Photograph of the claimant shown to the jury.) I mean to say that I recognize that one as a likeness of the claimant now, not as a likeness of the Roger Tichborne I knew formerly. I never saw him out of uniform in 1852. I believe I had seen him in 1849. I went down to Gravesend out of mere curiosity. I had heard that there was an imposter coming forward to claim the Tichborne estates. I had known Roger Tichborne in the regiment, and I had also known his brother, Sir Alfred. Accordingly, I felt a natural interest in the matter, and I went down to satisfy my curiosity. I was standing at the front door of the hotel and heard some persons speak in the rear. I turned round and saw the claimant. I think he was going upstairs. He was dressed in very rough, queer clothes. He was bareheaded. I had never seen Roger Tichborne in such rough clothes as those. My recollection of Roger Tichborne would be that he was a slim, thin man. When ascending the stairs his back would be to me. I was quite satisfied that he was the man I expected to see before he got to the stairs. He had only two or three yards to walk before he got to the stairs. I saw no more of him after he went up. He was standing opposite to me when I turned round, walking from the rear of the hotel towards the foot of the stairs—walking towards me. I saw the peculiar twinkle of his eye and eyebrows. He saw me looking at him, and he fixed a glare upon me. I recognized him then. He also threw his knee out in a peculiar way in walking. The voice I could not recognize, nor his figure. He did not recognize me. I had not asked to see him or made any inquiry about him, or spoken to anybody about him. I saw in the paper that he was at the hotel. I went down from town about 10 o'clock in the morning, and came away about 3 or 4. I was at the hotel the whole time—on the watch in and out of the door, and on the green sward in front. I told nobody about it for three whole years. I saw other newspaper paragraphs about the matter, and knew that litigation was going on. I did not think my evidence was material. I heard that Mr. Bowen asked Mr. Giffard in another case whether, if I had been in the Carbineers, I knew anything of the Tichborne affair. I then wrote to Mr. Tichborne, told him what I had heard, and offered my evidence. I made no memoranda of this occurrence. I don't keep a diary. I was born in the Carbineers; I knew everybody in it. In 1867, 1868 or 1869 I don't think I saw any of my old comrades in the Carbineers—or till this trial came on. I positively swear that I did not communicate what I had seen for three whole years. In 1866, as now, I was bandmaster to the London Irish. I cannot say that I have heard the case spoken of much, but I read a good deal about it.

The Lord Chief Justice—Had anybody suggested to you to go down to Gravesend?

Witness—No, my Lord. I merely went to satisfy myself.

Mr. Hawkins—What should it signify to you—what should you care?—Nothing more to me than knowing the claimant, his family, and the estate; I had been over it. The family did not know me.

Why did you not communicate with the family if you knew them?—Well, I knew the officers of the regiment and the men who had served with him knew him a great deal better than I did, and I thought they would be sufficient evidence without calling on me.

Then, why write at last?—In consequence of what I heard that Mr. Bowen had stated. I saw the claimant at Mr. Spofforth's office; there was an old soldier of the regiment, Raines, in the anteroom. He was the only person there. I asked the claimant, "Do you recollect Mrs. Gorton, wife of Sergeant-Major Gorton, of the Carbineers?" and the claimant answered "No." Mrs. Gorton was my sister. The claimant afterwards said he was under the impression. I said "Mrs. Gordon." I said to him, "Of course you don't know me?" He said, "No; you must have left the regiment before I joined, but I have heard of you from the old bandmaster, Mackanealy." The claimant also spoke about his horn-playing, and asked me about some false teeth I had, and whether they did not make a difference in my playing. That made an impression upon me, but I suppose the fact of my false teeth was commonly known in the regiment.

James Blake Linder—I enlisted in the Carbineers in 1846, and was the farrier in charge of D troop—Captain Morton's. I remember Mr. Tichborne when lieutenant in that troop, and was asked to come to London about six months ago (in March last) to see whether I could recognize him. Mr. Spofforth asked me to come. I was taken into a room where there were four or five gentlemen. I looked at all of them, and not a word was spoken. Then I pointed out the claimant. I knew him directly. I asked him one or two questions as to several officers, and he answered me correctly. I have no doubt that he is the Mr. Tichborne I knew in the regiment.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hawkins—I had not heard that the claimant had got very stout. Of course, I had read the papers; but I had seen no photographs of him. I had no correspondence with anybody till my letter from Mr. Spofforth, and had seen none of my old comrades. I saw nobody in the room, or outside, that I knew, except Sir Roger Tichborne. I was in the regiment with M'Cann and Moody, but have seen neither of them for years.

Did not the 26 stone rather stagger you?—It did rather surprise me. The claimant had got much stouter than when he was in the regiment. His features, however, are much the same, though the face is a good deal fatter than it was in 1852. The nose is the same, no doubt of it. The eyes, the eyebrows, and the mouth are also much the same. I recognize him from the mouth upwards. I do not remember his ears; I never examined him like that (A laugh) I do not see how anybody who once knew him could mistake him. I recognized him as soon as I saw him. I left the regiment in July, 1868.

James Marks—I was in the Carbineers in 1849, and recollect Mr. Tichborne joining the regiment. I was in the same troop, so that I saw him daily during the stable hours and at evening drill. Mr. Tichborne was very particular in making inquiries respecting the horses and their appointments, and also as to the names of the men. I was in the regiment till January, 1852. Since than I met him at the railway station at Alresford in October, 1867. It was dark at the time, but when I had a good look at him in the waiting-room I recognized him by his walk and the general expression of his countenance. I have not the slightest doubt about him. I asked him several questions respecting the regiment, and he answered me very satisfactorily.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hawkins—I had not seen him between 1852 and 1857, and the moment I got a fair look at him I recognised him. I was asked to go down to Alresford to see the claimant by Sergeant Cairnes. My regiment was then at Aldershott. Cairnes told me that he had seen the claimant, who had grown a good deal stouter, and that he (Cairnes) had recognized him. He did not tell me he had recognized the claimant by the upper part of his face, but said generally that Mr. Tichborne had grown very stout. Nothing that Cairnes had said would make any impression upon me. The bandmaster, Mackanealy, and Dunn were also present. I recognized the peculiar shape of the claimant's forehead and his eyes; they were long eyes and sunk in, and he had a peculiar way of twitching them. If he spoke to you he began to twitch. He did this invariably in speaking to you. You could not be in his company a minute without seeing him twitch.

Was the twitch observable when he winked? (A laugh.)—Yes; but I recognized him also by his features and the general expression of his countenance.

What do you mean by the expression of his countenance?—I mean that you generally know what a man is thinking of when you look hard at him.

Can you tell what I am thinking of now?—Oh, yes. (Laughter.)

The Attorney General—My learned friend says, "I'll bet you sixpence you can't." (Laughter.)

Mr. Hawkins—Well, what was the claimant thinking of when you looked at him?—That I cannot tell; but I think I can tell you what you are thinking of. (A laugh.)

Mr. Hawkins—The Attorney General suggests that mine is a simple, innocent face, and that therefore you can easily find out from it what is passing inside. (Laughter.)

Witness—I do not believe that; very much the contrary. (Laughter.)

What do you mean, then, by the expression of the claimant's countenance?—He had a peculiar cast of countenance, so that any man who had been in the habit of seeing him could not mistake it, and would know him again.

Martin Burke, a commissionaire—In 1841 I enlisted in the Carbineers, and left the regiment in 1851. I had almost daily opportunities of seeing and speaking to the claimant in Cahir, where he used to visit my stables and rooms. Being a Catholic, he used to march me and others of the same faith to chapel. In January or February, 1868, I saw Mr. Tichborne at Bolton, in Lancashire, where I was acting as timekeeper in a large foundry. I recognized him then by asking him questions of what happened in the regiment and the troop. At first I did not think he was the man. When we were at Cahir two men were confined for going away and getting drunk while they were being marched to chapel. I asked him about this incident, and he remembered it, and told me the name of one of the men, Larkin, though he could not remember the other. I did not tell him first what the incident was. What I asked him was whether he remembered anything unusual happening one day on going to chapel, and he told me. He also told me of another man, Robertson, who was tried for being asleep on his post. At first he said that Robertson was the only man he remembered as having got into trouble in the regiment, but afterwards he remembered the irregularity about the men in going to chapel on the Sunday. After the interview at Bolton I saw the claimant again in July of the same year at Brompton, and again at St. James's Theatre, where I was check-taker. Having had those opportunities of seeing him I say now that I believe him to be the same man as was with me in the regiment.

Timothy Marks, now a sergeant in the Sherwood Rangers—I was formerly in the Carbineers, and well recollect Mr. Tichborne in 1851-2, having many opportunities of seeing him. He was as good an officer as many officers I have come across in my service. Now and then he used to look up a dirty saddle or two. About 12 months ago I saw him in London and recognized him almost immediately. At that time I had no conversation with him; but I knew him from his gait generally. I saw his big, burly figure, and could not miss but see him. It was at the Waterloo Hotel, Jermyn-street, that I saw him. I have no doubt whatever that he is the Roger Tichborne who served with me in the Carbineers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hawkins—Were you always without doubt?—I never halt between two opinions, and would not give sixpence for the man who does.

Have you ever had any other opinion as to the claimant's identity?—Never. I have never deviated a moment from my belief that he is Sir Roger Tichborne

How did you get the belief?—From my previous knowledge of him.

"His general gait," I think you said?—Yes; his manner of walking.

And you recognized "his big, burly figure?"—Certainly not.

Well, did his figure make you doubt whether he was the man?—I had no doubt whatever, for my opinion was that he had sufficient room in his skin to put on his present amount of flesh. (Laughter.)

You remembered that in 1852 he had a skin which, as you thought, was large enough to hold him now?—Yes, he was something after my own build, only I have never had the opportunity of filling in as he has.

Have you not had such an opportunity to-day? (Laughter)—If I had I should have availed myself of it. (Laughter.)

Have you had the opportunity of beginning to-day?—Yes, but I hope to do more before the day is over.

Do you mean to say you have not been dining?—Well (hesitating)—hardly dining.

Lunching?—Yes, you may call it lunching.

And what do you call a lunch?—I came a long way, but I have not partaken of sundries; I have only had one plate before me.

What do you drink?—Anything which comes to hand.

And a good deal does come to hand?—Now and then, when I get into good company.

You have got into good company to-day?—I have not got into it yet. (Laughter.)

You are not at all surprised to see the Tichborne of 1852 swelled into the big, burly figure of the claimant now?—Certainly not.

Perhaps it is rather what you would have expected?—I had no expectation on the subject, but I was not at all surprised.

Would you have been surprised had he become double the size?—Not the least. (Laughter.)

Not if he had got to be 52 stone?—Certainly not.

And I dare say you would not stop even there?—Well, I think that would be more than the *maximum*. (Laughter.)

Did you make an affidavit? Perhaps you do not quite know what an affidavit is?—Upon my word I hardly do know. I know what I said was taken down, and I put my name to it, but I did not swear to it.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Stand down, sir, and go and be funny somewhere else.

Henry Mills Powell—I reside in Basingstoke, and am a music-seller. Sixteen years ago I was a teacher of music at Alresford. I then taught Mr. Tichborne the French horn. He used to come to me at Alresford for that purpose. Probably he had eight or ten lessons. He could play fairly. I believe those were the only occasions on which I saw him. I noticed that, when standing up to take his lessons, the weight of his body rested mainly on his left leg, while his right was somewhat bent in. I next saw the claimant two years ago last August. I was driving into Alresford and met the claimant, who shouted out, "Halloa Powell, is that you?" I said, "Yes, Sir." I had no notice of his coming, nor could he have known I was going to Alresford, for I went there quite suddenly. "How are you?" said he. "Pretty well," I replied, "but you have the advantage of me." He said, "Don't you know me?" I said, "I do not." Seeing, however, that he was a very stout person, and hearing that Sir Roger was in the neighbourhood, I came to the conclusion that it was he, and I said "Is it Sir Roger Tichborne?" He said, "Yes, it is." I said, "You have grown so stout that I should not have known you." He said, "I have increased greatly since last Christmas," and added, "You have grown stout, too." I said, "Yes, a little." He said "And you have grown a moustache too." I said, "Yes, I have. I added, "It is many years ago since I taught you, Sir." He said, "Yes, it is." I said, "Do you ever practice now?" He said "No," pointing to his mouth, "I cannot. I met with an accident in Australia, where a horse kicked some front teeth out." That was all the conversation we had. I naturally concluded from the conversation—because it was so sudden that the claimant could not have been put up to it—as well as from the features and the way in which he stood that it was Sir Roger Tichborne. I saw him again in August and at the opening of the trial, and as far as I am able to form an opinion I believe him to be Sir Roger Tichborne.

The Court adjourned at a few minutes after 4 o'clock.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. This renovating agent surpasses every other tonic. Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., in testifying to its extraordinary efficacy in his own case, remarks: "After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I could think of had failed for debility, I tried, merely as a last resort, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says:— "Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 „

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are :—	Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 7/8d. do.
„ 3 do.	1s. 11 5/8d. do.
„ 1 do.	1s. 11½d. do.
„ demand	1s. 11 3/8d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 11 3/8d. do.
On Paris demand	1s. 11½d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 21st November 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at three per cent. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at four per cent., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd December 1871.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of VOLKART BROTHERS, veritable GRUYERE CHEESE, in pieces of about 70 lbs., at 14 annas per lb.; ITALIAN FIGS, in boxes of about 20 and 10 lbs., for Rupees Six and Three, for Cash

FOR SALE, Schroeder's PIANOS.—Apply to VOLKART BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c., at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S DEPOT, Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street, INDIAN CONDIMENTS and PRESERVES, in great varieties, consisting as follows :—

Mango Chutney, in Bottles
Mild ditto ditto
Cashmere ditto ditto
Bengal ditto ditto
Madras ditto ditto
Lucknow ditto ditto
Curry Powder ditto
Ditto Paste ditto
Mullagatawny ditto ditto
Mango Fruit ditto
Ripe Mango ditto
Pineapple ditto
Mango Pickle ditto
Lime Pickle, in Bottles
Nepaul Chilly ditto
Nepaul Pepper, in 2 oz. bottles.
Tapp Sauce, in pints
Mango Pickle, in jar
Ditto ditto keg
Mango Preserves, in jars
Gowaver Jelly, in pots
Mango ditto ditto
Roselle ditto ditto
Mango Jam ditto
China Preserves of all sorts, &c. &c.

Orders for India, England, and the Continent will be duly executed. The Trade will be supplied on the most liberal Terms.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 .... £228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 .... £485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 .... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 .... £213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With Profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without Profits.	For a limited number of Years. One year.	For a limited number of Years. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750
Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors.
E. Morriss, Esq. | C. Peile, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | W. F. Hunter, Esq., and Frank G. Jefferson, Esq.
Agents—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... £8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... £1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... £84,37,750-15- 4
of which Twenty-five lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... „ 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... „ 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

MILITARY MEN AT CIVIL RATES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP £250,000
THE INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £850,000
THE LIFE TRUST FUND EXCEEDS £226,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

Directors of the Indian Branch.
A. Thorndike, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merch
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merch
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.
Manager in India.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Esq.
Medical Referee.
Dr. SYDNEY SMITH, Nesbit Lane, Byculla
Attendance from 9 till 11 a.m.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are lower than those of other Offices.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid ONE MONTH after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons, are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character, and in proportion to liabilities are estimated to exceed those of any other Assurance Company established in India.
8. Military men doing ordinary duty with their Regiments in time of peace as well as those in Civil employ, are accepted at Civil rates.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are al Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.
13. The Commercial Union Office is entirely free from amalgamations.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department :—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bimlipatam	Messrs. Minchin & Co.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Colombo	Fowlie, Richmond & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Darjeeling	C. Graham, Esq.
Dhurmsala	A. J. Wheatley, Esq.
Etawah	Messrs. Cohen, Feilman & Co.
Jhansie	Basonjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Jubbulpore	The Jubbulpore Trading Company
Kandy	H. Thomson, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Murree	W. Baker, Esq.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Ootacamund	L. F. Chapman, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Peshawur	W. Baker, Esq.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Ranchi	C. W. Hawes, Esq.
Rawul Pindee	W. Baker, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further informations may be obtained on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
30th September 1871. Agents at Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
Trustees.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
Chairman.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
Actuary and General Manager.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
Sub-Manager.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show :—

New Business, First Quinquennium .... £ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1824.

Chief Office.
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.
Board of Direction.
President—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.
James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Hanbury, and Lloyd.)
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park.
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AGENTS—London: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—Madras: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.